RUSH GREETINGS
To the Daily Worker on Its
Tenth Anniversary

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER: CLOUDY

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ANNOUNCE ACTIONS TO FORCE SAFE RELEASE OF NAZI FIRE TRIAL VICTIMS

Antifascist Committee Calls for City-wide Mass Meetings

Protests Being Sent from Far Sections of United States

NEW YORK—A program of action to procure the immediate safe release of the Reichstag fire trial defendants who are still in prison, though the Nazi Leipzig court declared not guilty, was announced yesterday by the National Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism of 870 Broadway.

The Committee, declaring that the four Communists are still in great danger, called for the following immediate action:

1. All workers' organizations and professional groups are to send cablegrams at once to the German Minister of the Interior, Frick at Berlin, demanding the safe release of the defendants and that they be placed in the hands of the International Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism for safe conduct to the border.

2. Committees are to visit German consulates in all cities with the same demands.

3. A delegation to go to Washington to place these demands before Hans Luther, German Ambassador.

4. Professionals and other groups such as the American Civil Liberties Union, to issue statements to the press.

5. That all city Committees to Aid the Victims of German Fascism hold city-wide mass meetings under the slogans:

"We demand the immediate and safe release of Dimitroff, Torgler, Taneff and Popoff into the hands of the International Committee now in Leipzig.

World-wide pressure, the mass action of the international antifascist movement, has smashed the Nazi Reichstag fire trial frame-up.

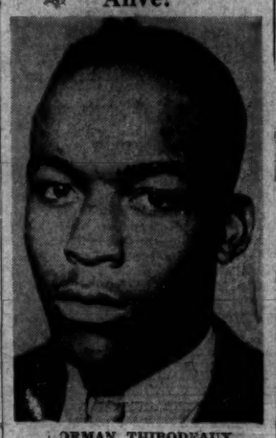
"The Leipzig court was forced to declare Dimitroff, Torgler, Taneff and Popoff not guilty.

"This is a victory for our forces and a defeat for the Nazis."

6. That immediate meetings be called of the city committees to plan

(Continued on Page 2)

Alive!



NORMAN THIBODEAUX
Who was saved by two white workers from a Louisiana lynch mob. His story, on page three of this issue, tells how he was tortured, then rescued while hanging from a tree.

8 Jobless Leagues Indorse Unity With Pittsburg Councils

Socialist Leaders Bar Them from County Committee

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 26.—Eight locals of the Unemployed Citizens' League, that have been denied representation in their own County Central Committee, have decided to elect delegates to the Western Pennsylvania Conference Against Unemployment, which takes place Friday, Dec. 29, at 7 p.m. in the former Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

These eight locals were denied representation in their own county committee, which is dominated by Socialist leaders, because of their militant actions and their united front activities with the Unemployed Councils.

These eight locals had endorsed and engaged in the Hunger March on Nov. 28, and succeeded in mobilizing hundreds of U. C. L. members to participate in the Hunger March.

Some of the locals, which are among the largest of the U. C. L. in Allegheny County, are now considering the question of electing delegates to the Unemployment Convention in Washington, D. C., on Jan. 13.

Already local unions of the A. F. of L. have elected delegates to this Western Pennsylvania Conference. Efforts are being made to get local unions of the United Mine Workers of America to elect delegates to this convention.

It is expected that this Conference Against Unemployment that will take place on Dec. 29 will be much more representative than the conference of Oct. 15, which had 366 delegates attending.

Texas Unemployed On Half Rations as Banks Stop Money

Unemployed Told Two Weeks' Supply Must Last Forever

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 26.—Between 35,000 and 40,000 unemployed persons, mostly women and children, here were placed on half rations yesterday, according to Relief Administrator J. C. Capt, it may be the last they will receive.

Last week Federal Administrator Harry L. Hopkins notified the Texas state relief headquarters that unless the state advanced $3,000,000 for relief, the Federal government would advance no more money for that purpose.

Texas relief bonds offered last week were refused by the bankers.

Relief Administrator J. C. Capt said: "We are going to make what we have last as long as possible. Today we gave them one week's food supply on a two weeks' grant, and told them that it would have to last two weeks and maybe forever."

Alteration Painters To Demand C.W.A. Jobs for Unemployed

NEW YORK.—A delegation from the Alteration Painters and Decorators Union, 90 E. 20th St., will go to the central office of the Civil Works Administration at 111 Eighth Ave., on Dec. 28 at 10 A.M. to demand jobs for the unemployed painters.

They will demand also, that all painters who are now on C.W.A. jobs as laborers be transferred to painting jobs at the union rate of pay.

The Alteration Painters and Decorators Union urges all painters to go to the Alteration Painters Union nearest their homes before Dec. 28 to back up the demands of the unemployed.

Unemployed Artists Meet to Flay C.W.A.

Unemployed artists, suffering exceedingly as a result of the crisis, will voice their growing dissatisfaction tomorrow night, when a mass protest meeting will be held at 8 at the Russel Sage Foundation, 130 E. 22nd St.

Tactics of Mrs. Force, of the Whitney Museum, in administering the C.W.A. art projects will be criticized. Jobless artists are urged to attend.

U.S. Offers Roads Two Billions to Pay Off Bankers

Dawes Gave Insull Bonds for R.F.C. Loan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Securities of the bankrupt Insull Utility Companies and badly depreciated German bonds are part of the collateral that was offered by the Charles Dawes bank in Chicago for a $90,000,000 R.F.C. loan, it was revealed today in a Senate Committee.

Bond Payments Rise $11,000,000 Over October Last Year

Dividends Also Leap Under Roosevelt N.R.A. Codes

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Huge interest payments, reflecting extraordinary increases in profits, as a result of reduced operating costs under the N.R.A. codes, and rising prices, were revealed today in the latest report of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The government report, based on figures gathered by the New York Journal of Commerce, shows that for the month of October the stockholders received $11,000,000 more in dividends than last year.

The same report also discloses that Wall Street investors received $1,013,764,000 in bond interest during the last three months, ending October.

That is to say, Wall Street stockholders have been receiving interest payments at the rate of over $10,000,000 a day since Roosevelt began to apply the N.R.A. codes and to raise prices.

In the face of growing hunger and declining wages, dividends paid out to Wall Street stockholders have been increasing steadily ever since 1929, the first year of the crisis, the amounts paid out each year being greater than the last.

During this Roosevelt period of rising profits and dividends, the real wages of the entire American working class as measured in terms of buying power dropped 10 per cent according to the figures of the National Industrial Conference Board.

To Put U.S. Marine Corps on War Basis

Maj. Gen. Fuller Asks 1,800 More Men

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—A move to put the U. S. Marine Corps on a war footing was launched today by Major Gen. Ben. H. Fuller, corps commandant, who demanded an additional 1,800 men to increase the present strength of the corps to 17,000 men.

He declared the increase was necessary in order that the corps could properly carry out its "missions," meaning armed intervention in neighboring countries as well as readiness for any eventuality in the sharpening antagonisms between the U. S. and Japan, on one hand, and Britain and the U. S. on the other.

RFC to Provide Funds; R.R. Wages Slashed, Workers Fired

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Another huge subsidy of $2,300,000,000 is being prepared for the railroad stockholders, in the form of R. F. C. loans, it was disclosed today by Jesse Jones, Roosevelt's appointed Chairman of the R. F. C.

In making the announcement of the new extraordinary subsidy to the railroads, Jones apologized to the stockholders for the fact that the government is not able to pay off the entire amount of railroad bonds and bank loans, stating:

"We must find some way to help the railroads to meet their maturing securities. Some plan of government assistance will have to be worked out, but I do not think that we can do more than a small part."

These huge funds will be turned over to the railroads to permit them to pay off their loans to the Wall Street banks and to protect the bondholders whose loans amounting to billions fall due in the coming year.

Pay Bankers

The Illinois Central, for example, will have to meet bond maturities amounting to $40,000,000 in the next few months, and has already applied to the R. F. C. for funds with which to pay off the Wall Street bondholders. Other large roads have also made plans for getting R. F. C. aid to pay off their bonds and loans.

The roads have already received close to a billion dollars from the government, most of which has gone to meet Wall Street bank payments. The Missouri Pacific, for example, got $14,000,000 from the R. F. C. to meet a loan due to Kuhn, Loeb and J. P. Morgan, Wall Street bankers.

Despite declining traffic, the railroads have reported phenomenal increases of 25 to 250 percent in profit as a result of the Roosevelt Co-ordinator Act, which has permitted them to reduce the number of railroad employees to the minimum, with consequent increase in speed-up of the men.

Many roads are increasing their dividend payments, some, as for example, the Alabama Great Southern, paying dividends for the first time in 30 years.

Fire Workers

The number of employed workers on the roads is now near the lowest levels in a generation, hovering about the one million mark, compared with over two million about ten years ago.

Wages have been sharply reduced through the 10 per cent wage cut agreement agreed to by the Railroad Brotherhood Chiefs at Chicago, and extended to next year. In addition, part-time has reduced the average rialroad workers' earnings to less than $1,000 a year. Terrific speed-up has also been instituted on all the large roads.

The latest R. F. C. subsidy was preached in advance by the Brotherhood Chiefs as being of benefit to the railroad workers, who are now promised benefits in increased "improvement" jobs, a hollow promise that has been made to the workers ever since Hoover began his subsidies to the railroads' stockholders.

Send your greetings to the 24-page Tenth Anniversary edition of the Daily Worker. Rush them to us before Dec. 28.

Collective Farmers Tell Stalin of Great Advances They Have Made

Show Rise in Income; Cultural Needs Expand

(Special to Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (By Radio).—Replying to the greetings and reports of a delegation of collective farmers of the Dniepropetrovsk region, who came to report remarkable gains in agriculture, Stalin, General Secretary of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union, declared:

"These achievements are only the first steps. Even the ten and twelve kilograms per workday which you are now achieving are little. The collective farmers will have much more if they work well. The collective farmers now have all that is needed for a prosperous life, namely, splendid land of such size that kulaks could only dream of. The land belonging to the people is secured for the collective farmers forever. The kolhoses (collective farms) have tractors and agricultural machinery of such quantities that even the kulaks and landowners did not dare to dream of.

"There will be even more tractors and machines. And, finally, the collectives have their own Workers and Peasants government helping them in all possible ways. There is no country in the world where the peasants have a Soviet Government. It is only our country that provides the toiling peasants and collective farmers with everything that is necessary, that protects them from oppressors and exploiters. And if all collective farmers work honestly, the kolhoses will have huge supplies of products, and our country will become the richest in the world."

Report High Wages

The delegation of collective farmers came to report to Stalin and Kaganovich that their three collective farms received ten, twelve and even twenty kilograms of grain a day, in addition to 7 roubles in pay for every work day.

The delegates remarked on the success of the collective farm cattle breeding projects, with the majority of the collective farmers having each their own milk cow.

Cultural Growth

The delegates related the growth in the building of new houses, schools, electro-stations, clubs and secondary schools. Electric cultivation of the land has already been arranged among certain farms.

The delegates reported to Stalin that there is a great striving in the countryside toward culture, and that more movies, theatres, books, radios, etc. are necessary.

Stalin showed particular interest in the reports of the part that the women peasants were playing on the collective farms, asking whether they were being promoted to public economic posts. The women delegates related the activities of the women on the farms, emphasizing their equality with the men in all the activities and life of the farms.

US Farmers Get Low Prices; Consumers Pay 3-5 Times More

NEW YORK.—The following are some of the prices of what the farmers receive for their products, and what the consumer pays for the same products in the cities:

The farmer gets 4 to 6 cents a pound for the best grade of heavy hens, broilers, and Leghorn broilers. The city consumer pays 24 cents a pound for the same meats, a 400 per cent spread.

The farmer gets 16-18 cents a dozen for best fresh eggs. The city consumer pays 44 cents, a 250 per cent spread.

The farmers get 17 cents a pound for butter fat. The city consumer pays 35 cents for the same quality, a 200 per cent spread.

The farmers get 2 to 5 cents per quart for milk. The city consumer pays 12 to 16 cents for the same quality, a 600 per cent spread.

Truckers' Locals on Strike as General Walkout Is Killed

Phila. S. P. Leaders Rejected United Front Proposal

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—After the defeat of the proposal to continue the general strike of all transportation workers here, the milk drivers, laundry drivers and one teamsters' locals continued their strike along with the taxi drivers.

The strike began as a sympathy walkout with the taxi drivers, whose strike was betrayed by N. R. A. officials working with the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. and A. F. of L. officials.

At a meeting of the milk drivers, the A. F. of L. officials were striving to send the men back to work. Many demonstrations are being held against scab milk drivers. The taxi drivers met and voted to continue their strike.

An appeal addressed by the Communist Party of the Philadelphia District to the local Socialist Party organization for a united front was rejected by the Socialist leaders with a flippant and lying telegram.

A. W. Mills, district organizer of the Communist Party, in a telegram to Morris Felix, local secretary of the Socialist Party, proposed "a broad mass united front movement to defeat the attempt of the bosses and the N. R. A. to attack the workers' conditions.

"We propose," wired Mills, "to you to organize a broad united front and invite your committee (which was taking part in the taxi drivers' strike) to a meeting which will be held tomorrow either in your office or in our office to discuss plans to mobilize mass support for the Taxi, Budd and Ford strikers against the strikebreaking decisions of the N. R. A."

Replying for Felix, Paul Porter, organizer of the Socialist Party—contrary to the usual official declarations of the Socialist leaders—admitted that the N. R. A. indulged in "striebreaking tactics" through the National Labor Board, but rejected all proposals for a united front, helping the A. F. of L. leaders divide the workers and smash the efforts of a general transportation strike.

A leaflet was issued to all taxi drivers, telling them of the Communist proposals to the Socialist Party for a united front and urging them to support proposals made. The proposals are as follows:

Call immediately a mass workers' conference to develop a mass movement for the support of the taxi drivers and against the strikebreaking N. R. A.

To organize a mass demonstration in front of the P. R. T. offices.

To demand to put all locked-out taxi drivers on the county relief list to get immediate relief, as the Reading strikers did during the mass strike.

To organize a mass signature drive against the P. R. T. lock-out and for the demands of the taxi drivers.

To demand from the Central Labor Union and the T. U. U. C. to declare a half-day strike of all workers in support of the demands of the taxi drivers.

Organize a mass march to Washington of the taxi drivers, Budd and Ford workers, who have been locked out, to present demands to President Roosevelt and the N. R. A. Board.

In addition to this, to organize immediately a joint action to mobilize the street car men and drivers of the buses for joint action.

Oust Corrupt AFL Heads in Kenosha

Simmons Bed Workers Elect Militant Officials

KENOSHA, Wisc.—The long repressed resentment of the rank and file of Simmons Bed Co. workers, belonging to the A. F. of L. Federal Union No. 18436 (recently organized with over 1,500 members) broke out last Friday, Dec. 15, at the election of officers for the new term.

Every member of the corrupt group that had been running the union for the past four months was decisively defeated and militants who had fought vigorously against the class collaboration policies of the officialdom were swept to victory in spite of the treacherous stool pigeon activity of the clique.

Some of these rank and file candidates had been reported to the company as Communists, and strong suspicion of having committed this contemptible deed rests on Henry Liegler, defeated candidate for President, his henchmen, or their agents.

Resentment Great

The resentment of the workers was so great when news of this action spread through the plant that the clique did not dare to raise this at the elections. The company, according to accurate reports, was forced to admit that it had no evidence against those accused of being Communists other than the uncorroborated word of the stool pigeon.

It was openly stated in the shop, however, by the workers, that what the union needed was some radicals in the leadership

JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, PRESS SPREAD PROVOCATIVE LIES AGAINST SOVIET UNION

Roosevelt Speeds War Factories

Above is section of the cartridge case shop in the Washington, D. C., navy yard gun factory which is working at greater speed now than during the last world war turning out shells, guns and ammunitions for a new imperialist slaughter.

'Pravda' Scores Canard About U.S.S.R., China, U. S. Actions

Rumors Bought of White Guards in Harbin, Says 'Pravda'

(Special to Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Dec. 26.—Provocative rumors are being circulated by the official Japanese news agency, Shimbun Rengo, alleging that the U. S. S. R. the United States and China are exerting economic pressure against Japan, forming "Soviet voluntary units" to be sent to Manchuria.

The Manchurian correspondent of the newspaper Asahi, reports that the U. S. S. R. is about to rent Sakhalin to the United States.

Commenting on these Japanese inventions, Pravda, Soviet newspaper writes:

"True companions in arms, Japanese authorities in Manchuria, in their intoxication are blabbing all which apparently causes anxiety in the most reactionary circles among the Japanese military.

"Who may fear 'possible rapprochement of the viewpoints of the U. S. S. R., the United States and China on the question of Far Eastern policy'? Only those elements who are doing their utmost in attempting to violate peace precisely fear real normal relations between the U. S. S. R. the United States and China. Only the forces of the adventurists who have lost their heads invent absurd 'reports.'

"In this hakneyed, provocative song only the names of the 'dreadful institutions' are changed which are supposed to be capable of repeating the great earthquake of 1923, or cause 'unprecedented seastorms,' as well as being capable of destroying the entire Japanese islands.

"According to the requirements the 'Tientsin branch of the Third International' is replaced by the 'Tientsin Branch of the G. P. U.' or the 'chief headquarters,' and by other absurdities.

"The 'authentic report' of the large Japanese newspaper Asahi stands on the same footing with the 'authentic' report of Shumbun Rengo. Tokyo's 'genuine coin,' which is slipping into the greedy hands of Harbin whiteguards provocateurs is turning into falsely sounding anti-Soviet provocations.

"Less political ignorance, meaniess adventurers!"

Nanking Planes Bomb Cities; Tokio Diet to Adopt War Budget

SHANGHAI, Dec. 26.—At least 55 civilians and three soldiers were killed during heavy aerial bombing of Fukien Province cities by Nanking planes.

The Nanking planes bombed Foochow Saturday, Sunday and Monday, completely wrecking four houses and killing 25 civilians. They also dropped bombs on Changchow Friday, destroying 40 homes, killing 30 civilians and three soldiers and injuring over 100 persons. Taking a leaf out of the Japanese bombing of Shanghai in January, 1932, the Nanking planes flew low over the cities and raked pedestrians with a murderous machine gun fire.

Eugene Chen, ofrmer Nanking Foreign Minister, now allied with the Fukien secessionist regime, yesterday accused the Nanking government of a mass massacre of civilians. He declared, in part:

"While Chiang Kai-shek hasn't nerve enough to use the planes against the Japanese, he did not hesitate to use them in the massacre of his countrymen."

Chen, who shares with Chiang the infamy of betraying China to the Japanese and other imperialists, has been discreetly silent over similar atrocities by the Nanking murder regime against the emancipated populations of the Chinese Soviet Districts.

Sharp fighting ,the results of which are not yet known, is proceeding on the Chekiang-Fukien front, where the Chinese Red Army won an important victory over the Nanking forces a few days ago.

Nanking gunboats are reported to have seized the forts protecting the entrance to the seaport of Foochow.

* * *

TOKIO, Dec. 26.—The 65th session of the Imperial Diet was opened today by Emperor Hirohito, "Son of Heaven" and absolute monarch of the Japanese Empire.

Hirohito rode to the temporary Diet building under heavy guard, over streets that had been especially swept and sprinkled with fine sand for the occasion. Plainclothes police mingled with bystanders along the route and arrested all "suspicious characters." His address to the Diet was stereotyped and of little importance.

The Diet is expected to do little more than give rubber-stamp approval to the budget, which includes a record-breaking appropriation for the Japanese fighting forces.

The budget calls for an appropriation of $283,850,000 to the fighting forces, of which $138,880,000 is for the army and $150,970,000 for the navy.

Vets on C. W. A. Jobs Will Lose Pensions

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 26.—Veterans getting jobs on C. W. A. projects which bring them in $50.00 a month will automatically have their pensions reduced to six dollars a month, it was announced by Capus M. Waynick, state re-employment director.

This is an explanation of the fact that veterans get the first C. W. A. jobs.

Morgan Bank Urges More Concentration Of Money Control

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Further centralization of banking control, and further "co-operation" between the Wall Street banks and the Roosevelt government were urged today by the Guaranty Trust Company, the representative bank of the house of J. P. Morgan.

The proposals made by the bank appeared in the current issue of the bank's Monthly letter.

The proposal for the further centralization of the country's banking system into the hands of the largest Wall Street banks was made in the form of a demand for the extension of branch banking, by which the largest Wall Street banks will supplant the small banks with their own branches. The Morgan bank recommended especially that the big Wall Street banks be permitted to take the places of the thousands of small banks which have been forced into bankruptcy by the crisis, thus accelerating the centralization of the country's financial power still further.

The bank's desire for more "co-operation" between the government and the banks is somewhat ironic, since the Roosevelt government has already poured billions of dollars as subsidies to the banks in one form or another.

Snow and Cold Wave Cause Suffering Among Unemployed

Most Cities Employ Only Few Men to Clear Streets

NEW YORK.—Snow covered the entire Middle-Western and Eastern States yesterday, causing untold misery and suffering to the homeless and unemployed.

In New York about 10,000 were given temporary jobs by the city clearing snow from the city streets in freezing weather at wages of 50 cents an hour.

In Detroit, as the weather rapidly dropped to sub-zero, the relief agencies rapidly scanned relief lists and succeeded in getting together 1,761 men who were forced to work clearing the streets of snow. A news bulletin states that an additional 800 men will be employed tonight.

Various other cities solved their problems in a similar manner. Albany will have employed 200 men for night work at the usual rates of pay.

Bridgeport, Conn., which has a newly elected Socialist mayor, could find employment for only 300 men who will be employed by the superintendent of charities.

Similarly, the Socialist city officials of Milwaukee could find employment for only 200 jobless men. Workers on local Civil Works projects, however, were given a holiday without pay.

Only 2,000 unemployed were able to get work clearing snow in Chicago. Most of these were employed by bus and street car companies. Already three persons have been reported killed here as a result of the storm. One man died of exposure; another was killed while crossing an unprotected grade-crossing.

So widespread is the cold wave that all but the Southernmost states have been effected by the cold that is sweeping down from the Northwest.

Seamen on Greek Ship in Bridgeport Plan To Strike for Back Pay

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 26.—The crew of the Greek cargo ship S. S. Kalios Overgoty, has decided to strike here if the captain does not pay them back wages due.

Besides they will present other demands including an increase in pay; a full experienced crew, including at least nine firemen, four sailors and a wireless operator; better food, and recognition of the ship's committee.

The captain is trying to obtain a scab crew in New York.

Soviet Ambassador on Way to United States

MOSCOW, Dec. 26.—Alexander A. Troyanovsky, first Soviet Ambassador to the United States, left for Paris at 11 p.m. on the first leg of his journey to Washington.

Troyanovsky plans to sail from Le Havre, France, on the liner Washington, Friday, with William C. Bullitt, New U. S. envoy to Moscow.

Spanish Cruiser Will Proceed Soon to Cuba

EL FERROL, Spain, Dec. 26.—Official circles reported today that the Spanish cruiser Jaime I has received orders to proceed to Cuba, to "protect Spanish interests."

In Today's "Daily Worker"

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Page 3—C.W.A. workers fight wage-cuts, discrimination.
"They Were Lynching Me," by Norman Thibodeaux.
Page 4—Letters from Textile, Needle, Shoe and other workers.
Party Life.
In the Home, by Helen Lake.
Dr. Lutlinger Advises.
Page 5—"What a World," by Mike Gold
"From Moscow to Siberia," by Walt Carmon.
"Two Out of a Million," by Esther Lowell.
Page 6—Editorials: Japan's War Moves; Our Celebration; Report on U. M. W. A. Confab; Our Readers and the C. P.; For Schools and For War.
The Soviet Factory, by Vera Smith.
Foreign News.

Reveal Secret Deal of ILGWU Officials to Violate Agreement

Agree to Overtime, Then Officials Call "Protest" Meet

NEW YORK.—Officials of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union with the knowledge of the Zimmerman clique of local 22 agreed to grant concessions to the bosses lengthening hours of work in violation of the N.R.A. code, at secret hearings prior to the adoption of the code, it was revealed today in Women's Wear, official organ of the apparel manufacturers.

The revelation is made in connection with an announcement by the officials of Local 22 that a "protest" meeting is to be called against the code authority and the Joint Board officials for permitting overtime of one hour daily for three weeks to sample makers, and thus endangering the 35-hour week established in the agreement.

Woman's Wear upbraids the officials of Local 22 for not abiding by their agreement, made in a secret deal with the bosses, to break down the standards established in the code and in the agreement. The "protest" meeting called by Zimmerman is the result of the persistent demands of the militant rank and file that some action be taken by the local against the wave of wage cuts and attacks on the union conditions of the dressmakers by the bosses.

The left wing of local 22, in a statement today, declares that the mass meeting must be made a means of mobilizing the workers not only against the menace to the 35-hour week, but against other betrayals, such as the failure to limit the number of contractors in the code and in the agreement, the granting of a differential of 30 to 40 per cent to Southern and Western manufacturers, reducing the wages of the workers in these regions far below that of the New York workers and the subnormality clause which converts the minimum wage to the maximum.

The mass meeting, the left wing group declares, must prepare the machinery for resisting violations of the code and the agreement which are now more and more evident. The left wing urges all dressmakers to attend the Thursday meeting and express their protest against the collaboration of their officials with the bosses and the N.R.A. in breaking down the dressmakers' conditions.

Furriers' Delegation To Attend Code Hearings in Wash.

NEW YORK.—A mass delegation of at least 500 furriers will go to Washington on Friday to attend the hearings on the fur code. Although funds are not yet available for the purpose an appeal is being broadcast by the Industrial Union to all needle workers to furnish funds for transportation for the mass delegation. All furriers able to pay their own expenses, which are estimated at no more than $2, are urged to register at once at the Needle Trades Union office and join the delegation.

The delegates are expected to leave by bus on Thursday night, arriving in Washington on Friday and returning on the same night.

Not only are the hearings on the fur code to be of a decisive nature, but it is expected that maneuvers will be made by the fur bosses to complete their agreement with the defunct A. F. of L. fur union. A mass delegation of fur workers will aid in preventing such action.

Postpone Trial of 28 Needle Trades Union Leaders to January 3

NEW YORK.—The trial of the 28 leaders of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union has been postponed to Wednesday morning, Jan. 3, at the federal district court, old Postoffice Building, it was learned yesterday. The union leaders face trial on framed-up federal charges. Needle workers are urged to pack the courtroom next Wednesday, Jan. 3, to protests against the frame-up.

City Events

NEEDLE TRADES DRESS DEPT. MEET
There will be a meeting of the chairman and active members of the dress department, N.T.W.I.U., at headquarters tonight, 7 p.m.

C.W.A. MEETING IN BROOKLYN
A meeting to discuss the C.W.A. will take place tonight, 8 p.m., at the Boro Park Manor, 4116—13th Ave.

NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS TO MEET
A joint meeting of all trades' boards and the Executive Council of the Needle Trades Workers Union will take place tonight at 7 p.m. in the auditorium, 131 W. 28th St., to discuss the latest developments in the fur situation.

MASS MEET AGAINST POLICE TERROR
A Mass Meeting Against Police Terror will be held tonight at the Christ Church, 344 W. 36th St. at 7 p.m.

LEFT WING DRESSMAKERS GROUP TO HOLD MEETING
The Left Wing Group of Local 22, I.L.G.W.U., will hold a membership meeting Thursday after work at Cooper Union.

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At Special Prices for Organizations
Lerman Bros., Inc.
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29 East 14th St. N. Y. C.

Call for Action to Force Safe Release Of Four at Leipzig

(Continued from Page 1)

quick actions in line with this program.

7. That funds are urgently needed for defense, relief and to save the four defendants and to aid all victims and that therefore every city organize a broad collection campaign for the week of January 21 to 28 inclusive.

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CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—At least 119 telegrams protesting the Reichstag fire trial and demanding the safe release of the framed Communists were sent by organizations to proper channels in Germany and the United States during the past ten days, it was announced by the Chicago Committee to Aid the Victims of German fascism.

Many protests were sent which the Committee has no record of. It was also announced that at least 15 committees visited the local German Consulate protesting the frame-up. The Committee also pointed out as significant the recent protest of the Consul, who said he was sick and tired of being beseiged by committees, when visited by a committee of artists.

Beside reaching many union locals and organizations the committee has established a research branch, professionals and women's committees.

Boston Trial Tomorrow

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—Trial has been set for tomorrow morning (Wednesday) for six workers arrested during the demonstration last week in protest against the Nazi Reichstag fire and for the immediate and safe release of the four Communist defendants, admission of whose innocence the world-wide mass protest has wrested from the Nazi Supreme Court.

The six workers are Anna Halpern, Sara Barr, Alice Burke, George Robbins, Saul Gilman and Charles Carroll. The trial will take place in Room 105, Pemberton Square Court, at 9:30 a.m., before Judge Carr, who has just sentenced five workers to three months in jail for demonstrating against the appearance of the Nazi agent Schoenmann at the Ford Hall Forum.

They will be defended by Benjamin George Love, Boston Commander of the Jewish War Veterans, who has volunteered his services, and by Donald Burke, District Secretary of the I.L.D., who, although not an attorney, has been given power of attorney by three of the defendants.

All workers and anti-fascists are urged to pack the court in militant protest against the railroading of these workers to jail.

* * *

ERIE, Pa., Dec. 26.—Twenty-two resolutions demanding the release of the four framed Communists in the Reichstag trial were passed at organizations and mass meetings here. More extensive plans were made for further protest at a sucessful meeting of the Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism last Thursday.

Support in the task of aiding fascist victims in Germany is being given by many German-Americans. The Floyd Odell, a Negro club, is arranging a bazar for this week, half of the proceeds to go to aiding of victims of fascism.

* * *

ASTORIA, Oregon, Dec. 26.—The Finnish Federation subdistrict of the Pacific Coast has cabled Leipzig, Germany, and Hans Luther, German Ambassador in Washington, demanding the immediate release of the four fire-trial victims.

* * *

NEWARK, Dec. 26.—The Arbeiter Saenger Bund of America, a national organization with a membership of 6,000, has passed a resolution demanding the immediate safe release of Torgler, Dimitroff, Taneff and Popoff.

SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 26.—The Workers and Farmers Cooperative Unity Alliance, in the name of its 7,000 members sent a resolution to Hans Luther, German Ambassador in Washington, charging the Nazis with being the incendiaries of the Reichstag fire and demanding the immediate and safe release of the four innocent Communists.

* * *

BUSH PRAIRIE, Wash., Dec. 26.—The Hackinson Farmers Club of Bush Prairie, Washington, at their regular meeting voted to send a protest against the atrocities of the Hitler regime, against the beheading of the six workers in Cologne, against the mass arrests of anti-fascists, and for the immediate safe release of Torgler, Dimitroff, Taneff and Popoff.

* * *

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—A mass meeting last Thursday under the auspices of the Communist Party, the International Labor Defense and the Boston Committee to Aid the Victims of German fascism enthusiastically accepted the patronage on behalf of New England workers over the victims of fascism in the district of Saxony, Germany.

Fifty dollars was raised as the first step towards helping the wives and children of political prisoners there.

A group of students and professors from nearby universities contributed $15.

* * *

WORCESTER, Dec. 26.—Two hundred workers raised $15 for the victims of German fascism and changed the name of their Workers' Center to Dimitroff Workers' Center.

BRODSKY TO SPEAK ON SCOTTSBORO
Joseph Brodsky, chief counsel for the I.L.D., will speak on Scottsboro at the Debs Auditorium, Friday, Dec. 29. Adm. 20c.

Rush your orders for the Jan. 6 Tenth Anniversary issue of the Daily Worker. 24 pages. The biggest and best Daily Worker in the history of our paper.

Officials of A.F.L. Waiters' Union Seek To Sidetrack Strike

Industr'l Union Urges United Front, Strike Preparations

NEW YORK. — Unless there is greater pressure from the rank and file hotel and restaurant workers, the general strike against the adoption of the N.R.A. restaurant code, announced by the A. F. of L. officials, will be sidetracked to a "stoppage." This was indicated in the speech of President Flore of the International Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, who addressed about 500 members of the locals at a meeting last Saturday night at Central Opera House.

The meeting was called for the supposed purpose of taking a strike vote to prevent the adoption of a code in the industry which would drastically lower the wages and working conditions of restaurant and cafeteria workers.

Flore told the workers that a "strike" would be called only if the code were signed and then declared that a "suspension of work for a short period of time" would be necessary.

In a wire sent to the meeting, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., declared that he would support the union's demands for changes in the code, but made no mention of the strike. Green's intention is to stifle the strike sentiment and build up hopes in the N.R.A.

Judge Jacob Panken and Betty Hewley of the State Federation of Labor were other speakers at the meeting.

A resolution condemning the pending restaurant code and demanding that changes shall be made excluding tips from the minimum scale of wages, abolishing the split shift and reducing hours from 54 to 48 a week, was unanimously adopted. The resolution also carried a clause calling for a strike if the code is signed.

William Albertson, organizer of the restaurant section of the Food Workers' Industrial Union, declared today that the union endorses the changes demanded in the code and believes that the only way to win improvements in the conditions for the restaurant, hotel and cafeteria workers is by means of a general strike.

"But the strike will be successful only if preparations are made among the membership immediately," said Albertson. This must be done by the establishment of unity among all unions in the industry. We urge the calling of a mass meeting in one of the large halls for a strike vote of the membership immediately with a half hour stoppage while the strike vote is being taken. We urge that every local union call a meeting and take up immediately the necessary strike preparations

Reports were circulated yesterday that a strike might be called on New Years' Eve, but the membership is in the dark about the situation.

* * *

NEW YORK.—United action in the coming general strike of hotel and restaurant workers was proposed to both the A. F. of L. union and the Amalgamated Food Workers of America by the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union and the Cafeteria Workers Union, sections of the Food Workers Industrial Union.

A mass meeting of hotel and restaurant workers has been called for Wednesday, January 3, at Palm Garden, 306 West 52nd St., near 8th Ave., which will take up the problem of how to organize a correct general strike.

Jacob Field, secretary of the Amalgamated, stated at his office yesterday, that his union was conferring with officials of the Local Joint Board of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers, the A. F. of L. union, on united action.

A committee of the Food Workers Industrial Union, which visited Field last Thursday, proopsing united action, were told the matter would be taken up at an executive board meeting that night. Field, called on the phone yesterday by the Food Workers Union, said the question of a unity with the F.W.I.U. will be put before the executive board of his union tonight.

A mass meeting has been called by the Amalgamated for Thursday night at their headquarters, 915 8th Ave.

In their letter calling upon the A. F. of L. union for united action, the Food Workers Industrial Union stated that if the unions conduct the struggles individually, few gains will result, especially because the membership of all the unions is small when compared to the number of workers in the industry.

"Therefore," continued the letter, "the burning need of today, in the present situation, is the unity of all unions in the industry, regardless of their affiliation or independence. We feel that only through this unity can we achieve the united aim of all organizations and workers, to gain better conditions, and to prepare for a successful general strike."

The membership of the A. F. of L. locals total about 4,000, while the Amalgamated membership totals 2,600.

"I should like to see all nations do away with weapons of war. Children of today should be taught to do without war-like toys."—Speech by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Spirited Competition to Mark Tenth Celebration of "Daily"

NEW YORK.—Workers who will attend the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Daily Worker in the Bronx Coliseum on Saturday evening, Dec. 30th, will be called upon to act as judges in one of the most colorful and spirited Socialist competitions ever staged at a working class event in this city.

The Daily Worker Chorus claims that it will receive the greatest applause. The same claim is made by the Workers' Dance League and by the Theatre of Action.

In addition, Sergei Radamsky, noted tenor just back from the U. S. S. R., is putting his last finishing touches on the group of new Soviet songs he will sing at the celebration. C. A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, the only speaker of the evening.

Michael Gold, who will act as chairman, is working on his introductory speech. "What a World Mike" can be very witty when he wants to. He is keeping secret what he will say at the celebration. To know what he will say, you will have to attend the celebration.

So vigorously is the ten-piece Negro jazz band rehearsing its program of dance music for the celebration, that its chief drummer has already broken two valuable drum-sticks. The Daily Worker replaced these drumsticks when the band promised in return to play until dawn. So come to the celebration and dance until dawn.

Grab yours quickly. They are 40 cents ni advance and can be obtained

Tickets are going fast, comrades, at any workers' book shop and at the Daily Worker.

If you don't attend the tenth anniversary of our Daily Worker on Saturday evening, Dec. 30th, at the Coliseum, comrades, you will be cheating yourself of a grand and glorious time. So, buy your ticket in advance, and LET'S GO!

No C.W.A. Jobs for 175,000 Homeless New York Women

NEW YORK.—It's hot news, the story of the 175,000 homeless women in the city of New York. A series of articles on this subject was recently run in the New York World Telegram. The editor of another paper said he would be willing to publish articles on this subject. However, the city editor of the paper that prints "all the news that's fit to print"—the New York Times, thought the subject too hot for his paper. He sweetly but firmly told one of the homeless women who recently came with a story that he agreed the system was rotten, that there was unnecessary poverty and misery, but he needed his job and could not take a chance printing anything that would offer the "big people," advertisers and Wall Street brokers, who support and own the paper.

In every women's flop house in the city the authorities want to keep everything quiet and respectable. If a woman residing in one of these houses raises her voice against the conditions, the social worker takes her to a private room for a quiet chat. She is told "for her own good" that it would be best not to take matters too much to heart.

Usually the women who raise their voices against the miserable flop houses, and are militant, are sent to the "better homes." Many of the women who are in these "better homes" were formerly highly paid white collar workers. Now they are run down mentally and physically. They have looked for work so long without finding anything to do, that it is a real effort for them to look any longer. They get a bed to sleep in and two meals a day. Some of them walk four and five miles each day to some women's relief kitchen that gives lunch, others have not the strength to take the walk and are forced to go without lunch. Most of these women have been so demoralized by the charity treatment, and the feeling of worthlessness that has been instilled into them, that they would just be content to live indefinitely as they are. But always the fear of eviction hangs over them. These women's flop houses do not keep the homeless very long. They gently ease out those who have stayed a month or more to make room for another homeless woman.

Then the frightful problem of a place to stay during the night becomes most urgent to the homeless woman. Some have been so completely crushed by this time by the system, that they are willing to go to the home of last resort on Welfare Island.

Many homeless women will be at the preparation meeting at 141 W. 21st St., on Dec. 27, to formulate their demands for immediate cash relief or C. W. A. jobs.

And on Dec. 28, many more homeless women will add their strength to the mass delegation which will visit the C. W. A. offices at 124 E. 28th St., and present these demands to the state Civil Works Administration.

Detroit Workers Probe Murder of George Marchuk

Slain Communist Will Lie Beside 4 Killed in Ford Hunger March

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 26.—Workers here are conducting their own investigation into the murder of George Marchuk, secretary of the Lincoln Park local of the Auto Workers Union and a member of the Communist Party. Comrade Marchuk was slaughtered in cold blood by Ford gangsters last Thursday.

Socialist Party members are participating in the investigation. The police through their inactivity are shielding the murderers.

Workers organizations are sending mass delegations to the funeral of Comrade Marchuk, which takes place in Lincoln Park on Wednesday, beginning at his home at 291 College St. near Dix, at three o'clock.

The body will be cremated and the ashes buried in Woodmere cemetery besides the four workers murdered in the Ford Hunger March on March 17, 1932.

Lincoln Park and Detroit workers are aroused over the murder.

Protest resolutions are being adopted at mass meetings and sent to the Lincoln Park City Council and the Ford Motor Co.

Workers' organizations are sending delegations to the City Council tonight to demand prosecution of the murderers.

The Auto Workers Union in a statement issued today calls on all workers to attend the funeral and to build the union as a memorial to Comrade Marchuk, especially by establishing a powerful organization in Ford company plants.

For the $40,000 Fund

Monday's receipts	$488.52
Previous total ...	37,767.79
Total to date	$38,256.31

Thousands to Hail Fifth Anniversary Of Needle Union

Mecca Temple, Scene of Mass Jubilee on New Year's Eve

NEW YORK.—Thousands of workers of Greater New York will join in the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union on New Years' eve at Mecca Temple.

A program of music and entertainment has been arranged and outstanding leaders of the revolutionary trade union movement will address the workers.

The celebration comes at a time when the union is faced with serious attack on all sides by the bosses, the A. F. of L. and the government. The fifth anniversary celebration, which is expected to draw thousands of workers, will be an effective mobilization rally in preparation for resisting these attacks and in order to strengthen the Industrial Union.

Born in revolt against the mass expulsions and bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. officialdom, the Industrial Union has grown steadily each year and has become the outstanding champion of all needle trades workers in their fight for better conditions. Needle workers, in the A. F. of L., and unorganized workers and all other workers are urged to join the mass jubilee to hail the fifth year of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

Five Arrested in Slaying of Prelate

Anti-Soviet Group Chose Killer by Lot

NEW YORK.—A fifth man was arrested by police yesterday in connection with the stabbing to death by anti-Soviet church members Sunday of Archbishop Leon Tourain, presiding prelate of the Armenian Church of North and South America.

Matos Leyligian, who was arrested in the church Sunday, was accused by police yesterday of being the actual murderer.

It was revealed that the Archbishop's assassins were chosen by lot from a counter-revolutionary committee, Tashnag, which seeks to restore the capitalist state in Soviet Armenia.

The Archbishop had looked upon Soviet Armenia as aiding the Armenian people and allowing religious freedom. It was because of this stand that he was killed by the anti-Soviet group.

Juan Gonzales Tchalcikian, 28, a bus boy, was the fifth man arrested. The other four are Martin Masian, 41, Asjan Yerjianen, 42, Matos Leyligian, 39, and Mishan Sarkisian, 38. All are charged with homicide and deny they were the actual knife wielders.

A.F.L. Local of Timber Workers Joins TUUL Lumber Workers Un.

EVERETT, Wash., Dec. 26.—Deciding to throw their support to the National Lumber Workers' Union, the A. F. of L. Local of Timber Workers here voted to withdraw from the A. F. of L. and join the T. U. U. L. Union.

In accordance with the by-laws of their union, the members voted at three separate meetings on the question and at each meeting the vote in favor of affiliation with the National Lumber Workers' Union was nearly unanimous.

The local voted to turn over 46 shares of Labor Temple stock, for which they had paid at the rate of $1 a share to the Labor Temple, severing their connection completely with the A. F. of L.

The possibility of building a strong local here is favorable. In one mill the entire crew of workers have signed application blanks for membership in the N. L. W. U. In this mill through activity of the workers' committee the owner has agreed to install sanitary drinking fountains and to meet the workers' grievance committee.

SPORTS
By Edward Newhouse

Grudge Fights

By PHIL WOLFE
(Batting for Ed. Newhouse)

A RANGERS-AMERICANS face off reminds us of the Spring strange to say, and the baseball season. Canned refrigeration as treated by the professional puck pushers doesn't quite lend itself to the pastoral scene, but anyone acquainted with Metropolitan rivalries will think of the Dodgers-Giant grudge feuds as a point in comparison. Or possibly, Frank Merriwell. Its difficult to make a fair comparison between the ice and the turf, but as far as attendance is concerned these city feuds pack them in. The Dodgers never had a penchant for crashing into the win column too often, but mention of the Giants invariably caused a stampede in Flatbush and by game time the stands at Ebbets Field fairly bulged. A little publicity with an injection of villainy and a few grams of the revenge motive form the solution for a box office splurge and is usually sufficient to offset the bad effects that a bum team has on attendance figures.

* * *

THE Americans happen to be a team which plays on crutches while the Rangers copped the immortal Stanley Cup last March. The Americans on the other hand upset their cousins on their first meeting here, which means that the Rangers were out to get revenge. All the sport pages said so and one of them even obliged with a physiological chart of Ray Worters, the American goalie, who was scheduled to return to the line-up after a month of hospitalization. Worters, the chart described, had eleven teeth slugged from his mouth by rival puck slingers. Besides these minor and unsanctioned extractions he got a number of stitches over his eye and a trio of gashes in the back of the head. Otherwise he was quite well. Sounds like an autopsy.

* * *

HE would have sustained a few more croix de guerres on Sunday night if he hadn't decided to dodge a couple of Ranger volleys.

The game itself was unusual in that there were no knockouts recorded in three rounds of battling. The lapse in form may have been inspired by the holiday spirit. Or possibly the recent fisticuffs at the Boston Garden which got Ace Bailey, Toronto star, in the hospital called for a little discretion. There was one collision, scored as accidental, which landed a player in the stands, contrary to the laws of gravitation.

* * *

THE Rangers, still seeking revenge, scored first amid a flurry of sliced paper that descended from the balcony, accompanied by raucous spirituals from the blue shirt supporters. (P. S. The Rangers wear blue shirts.)

The American cheering section was growing weak from unproductive encouragement and after the intermission both teams were crashing up against the boards with resounding force and fury. A couple of times it looked as if fists would desert the sticks but the refs were skating fast that evening and utilized their whistles to assist in the intervention ceremonies. One of the boys tried to tomahawk a brother rival but missed by a swing and that got everyone mad—his missing, I mean. The next time he was tripped gently and but the refs apparently didn't think it was worth whistling over.

It was becoming apparent that the Americans weren't going to score at all this Xmas and some sociable gent in the gallery invited Aitkenhead, Ranger goalie, to have tea with him. Fifty-three seconds from the start of the final round the said gent changed his mind and the menu when the little disk everyone was going crazy over whisked past Aitkenhead and into the cords for an American score. It was one of those shots which even Babe Herman could have smared with one glove but it tied the score and tied the American rooters into vociferous knots. At any rate a stalemate would not avenge for a previous defeat so the Rangers piled all they had onto the ice. They rushed and raved between the Eighth and Ninth Ave. exits like a pack of lions in a jungle scenario until one of them succeeded in pushing the puck past the battle-scarred Worters. Loud cheers and more paper. Eleven minutes later revenge was complete when Boucher stole away with the rubber and commuted it to the American goal where, after a brief conference with Worters it was deposited in the cage, despite a sliding protest by the American goalie. And the exodus out of the Garden began.

The next time out the Americans will seek revenge and the Rangers will seek to improve their standing, if there's any left.

LABOR SPORTS UNION VOTES BOYCOTT OF OLYMPIC GAMES

NEW YORK.—Voting unanimously for a boycott of the 1934 Berlin games, the Sixth National Convention of the Labor Sports Union closed yesterday after three days of debate at the Harlem Labor Labor Temple, this city. Delegates from ten states and 20 different cities took part in the convention. A fraternal delegate from Toronto greeted the convention in the name of the Workers Sport Association of Canada.

The convention decided to work for the sending of a mass delegation to the World Spartakiade, international workers' athletic meet, to be held in Moscow, August 5 to 18, 1934.

The Labor Sports Union national basketball championship will be held in New York City, it was decided. Cleveland was given the national track and field championship meet for a date early in September.

Richard Heikkinen of Ishpering, Michigan, was unanimously elected national secretary of the organization, with E. Erickson as assistant secretary.

Greetings were sent by the convention to the Scottsboro Boys, Tom Mooney, the Red Sports International and the Daily Worker on its Tenth Anniversary.

THREE NEW YEARS FROLICS IN LOS ANGELES
LOS ANGELES.—Three New Years Eve frolics will be held for the Western Worker in Sunday, Dec. 31. One at Goodyear Center, 1745 E. Florence, for workers of Goodyear, Firestone and Downtown sections; one at the Belvedere Center, 3330½ E. First St., for workers in Boyle Heights and Belvedere, and one at 1737 No. Highland for the Holywood and Bay Cities' workers.

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FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
4 West 13th Street, New York City
Chelsea 3-9265
FURNITURE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
812 Broadway, New York City
Gramercy, 5-9862
METAL WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
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London Busmen's Victory-Example for Work in US

Opposition Group Wins Negotiations Comm. Majority

LONDON (By Mail).—Five leading members of the London Busmen's Rank and File movement (an opposition group) was elected to serve on the Central Bus Committee out of six representatives elected.

The election took place by ballot of the uniformed staff in the three divisions of London.

The Central Bus Committee is the negotiating body of the Transport and General Workers' Union for the bus Passenger Transport Board.

In addition to the six representatives of the uniformed staff, there are also two representatives of the inside staff; these are elected through the shop stewards

The rank and file members, therefore, constitute a majority of the new Central Bus Committee. The Committee takes office on Jan. 1, 1934.

* * *

Guide for Work in U. S.

(Editorial Note: This victory of the rank and file movement in the reformist busmen's union of London is not only of great significance to the trade union movement in Great Britain but in the United States as well.)

The rank and file movement has been carrying on persistent day to day work within this reformist union for years. Especially during the past year has it been able to win over the majority of the rank and file through being in the forefront of all struggles for the improvement of the conditions of the busmen. The rank and file movement publishes a regular paper, one of the most popular in the British labor movement.

The victory gained was not achieved by haphazard or erratic opposition work. A well-organized opposition was formed that expressed itself on every question facing the busmen, took a leading part in their struggles, and exposed the reformist leaders as agents of the bosses.

What Can Be Done

The London Daily Worker correctly comments on the importance of this victory, saying:

"These successes of London busmen in securing militants as their representatives, in spite of all attacks from the permanent officials of the union, follow closely on the victory of the anthracite miners in South Wales, who secured Arthur Horner as agent with a majority of almost three thousand over his opponent.

Gained by Persistent Work in Reformist Trade Union

"These victories of the trade union membership over the reformist officials are a call to the whole working class. They prove that the branches and district committees of the trade unions can be won back by the membership from the reformist bureaucracy and that consistent work within the trade union branches can bring positive results."

In the United States, our work within the A. F. of L. is extremely weak, haphazard and slipshod at a time when it is of the most vital importance that we develop broad rank and file opposition groups to defeat the strikebreaking A. F. of L. leaders.

C. W. A. Workers Answer Wage-Cuts, Discrimination by Forming Job Committees

Upholstery Strike Gets Aid of Jobless In Mass Picketing

Stone Blue Eagle Sign, Force Cops To Free Arrested Strikers

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 26.—Four thousand people responded to the call of the striking upholsterers, now in their tenth week of strike, for a mass meeting and mass picketing demonstration last Thursday.

The strike which is under the leadership of the A. F. of L., involves mainly Lavina Bros., the Grau-Curtis Co., and the Brooks Parlor Furniture Co., the largest shops of their kind in this city.

The sentiment of the rank and file forced the leaders to permit this call for a united front with the unemployed and for mass picketing.

The response was beyond all expectations.

The Unemployed Council, which had helped to mobilize hundreds of workers to this demonstration, asked the chairman for the floor to bring the greetings of the Unemployed Council and pledge their support, but was refused. After several demagogic speeches, the parade followed.

Stop at Factory

The workers displayed very much militancy. After parading past the first two shops without stopping, they came to the third shop, the Brooks Parlor. Here the workers, in spite of the attempt of the A. F. of L. leaders to march past, insisted on stopping for a mass picket demonstration in front of the shop. The police began to use their teargas and clubs. Two young workers were arrested. But the indignation of the crowd forced the release of these workers.

Stone Blue Eagle

The windows of the company, which carriesa big Blue Eagle, were stoned by the workers. The A. F. of L. leaders told the workers not to try to release the two who were arrested, but to march away. This the workers refused, and stood by until the two were released.

In spite of the terror, which has already resulted in one striker, John Jeremko, being shot and is in a critical condition, the strike continues strong.

The A. F. of L. leaders, among them Deamer, the upholsterers organizer from New York, are frantic in their efforts to keep control of the strike, which threatens to get out of their hands.

Demagogy is spread thicker than ever before. At the mass meeting, a resolution was adopted which endorsed all of the unemployed demands for which the Unemployed Council has been carrying on a struggle, including the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Rank and File Committee

To insure the success of the strike, it is becoming more and more clear to the workers, that they must elect their own broad rank and file committees to lead the strike and to negotiate, and that they must organize more mass picketing of the unemployed together with the strikers. This becomes more clear now that Mayor Bainbridge has announced his request to the Federal government to ask the N.R.A. Labor Board to intervene.

Demand 40 P.C. Pay Rise in Rayon Plant

U.T.W. Head and Boss Attempt To Sidetrack Demand Thru NRA

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Dec. 26.—To sidetrack the demand of the rayon workers in the Viscose Co. plant here for a 40 per cent increase in wages, William F. Kelly, vice-president of the United Textile Workers and representative of the National Rayon Workers' Council has agreed with the employers to take the matter up with the National Labor Board in Washington.

The move to shift the discussion on wages to Washington is aimed to calm down the high feeling among the workers for struggle to force through their demands.

A meeting was held last Tuesday with the employers when the demand for wage increase and union recognition was put.

Henry Johnson, managing director of the company, said that a 40 per cent increase "was out of the question." Mr. Johnson, at the same time, knew that the workers would not rest content with the action, so he proposed the matter be taken up with the strikebreaking National Labor Board.

"It is the intention of one or more of the officials of the company," he stated, "to go to Washington to confer with the National Labor Board."

CHICAGO, ILL.

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"They Were Lynching Me— And Two White Workers Saved Me"

Louisiana Negro, Who Escaped After Being Hanged, Tells of Lynching in Which Another Died; to Speak in Harlem Tomorrow

On Saturday, Oct. 7, Anna Mae Larose, a white girl living with her mother and step-father, a man named Darvie, in Labadieville, La., left home. When she did not return that night or Sunday night, a search was instituted.

Just after dark, a deputy sheriff drove down the road, stopped his car at a certain point, entered the sugar-cane field, and immediately found the girl's body. She had been stabbed.

Immediately, Freddie Moore, a Negro boy, who lived close to the girl's home, was arrested, and charged with murdering her. Word was sent out to adjoining counties, and even as far as New Orleans, that there would be a lynching, Wednesday night, in Labadieville.

Though it was known that there would be a lynching, Sheriff Hemiel, of Napoleonville, conveniently left town Thursday night. The jailor, an old man of 69, named Landry, readily turned Moore over to the lynchers when they asked for him.

Moore was tortured, beaten, castrated, and hung to the bridge in the town of Labadieville. That same night, the gangsters, led by Deputy Sheriff Ferdinand Richard, went to the house where Norman Thibodeaux, 18-year-old Negro boy, was staying with his grandmother, on a plantation, brought him to the bridge, beat and tortured him, and hung him also. How he escaped is told by himself in the story below.

After the experiences told in this story, Thibodeaux was arrested for peddling fish without a license," in New Orleans, where the sale of fish is a monopoly, and held in jail for fifteen days. Upon his release, he made contact with International Labor Defense representatives in New Orleans. His situation was still dangerous there, and the I.L.D. made arrangements for sending him to New York City, where he has now arrived. The full, dramatic story of the lynching of Thibodeaux and of his escape is here told for the first time.

On Thursday, Dec. 28, Thibodeaux will speak at a meeting called by the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, in Temple Baptist Church, 280 Lenox Ave., at eight o'clock.

* * *

By NORMAN THIBODEAUX
(As Told to Louis Colman)

On Oct. 11 I left New Orleans in the morning and arrived at Labadieville, La., about 4:30 in the afternoon of the next day. I came there to visit my grandmother.

After I got to my grandmother's house, I heard that a white girl, named Anna Mae Larose, had been found killed in the cane-field, and they had a Negro boy, Freddie Moore, in jail.

Freddie Moore's mother went to see him that day. They wouldn't let her see him.

"I heard him crying and weeping," she told me. "I said: 'Is that my boy crying and weeping?' And they told me: 'Never mind, you can't see him.'

"I heard him say: 'Mama, get me out of here, Mama!' But they wouldn't even let me see him."

Thursday morning, about one or two o'clock, about six or seven men came into my house. They woke me up and stood by my bed. The one at the head of them was Ferdinand Pichard, the Labadieville deputy sheriff.

He said to me: "Nigger, get up and put your clothes on."

They all had guns, and when I didn't put my clothes on fast enough to suit them, Richards hit me with the butt end of his gun on the forehead. There's a big scar there yet. I put on my pants and my shirt, but they wouldn't let me put on my shoes or my cap.

They rushed me into a car. They'd been hitting me some over the head—I have big scars from that, too—and my head was all bleeding.

They stopped in front of the jail at Napoleonville for a minute. One of them said:

"Where will we put this nigger?"

"Put him in jail and keep him there safe where nobody can touch him," somebody said.

So they all laughed. They had got Freddie Moore out of that jail a while before.

"We're going to take you to Labadieville, and show you where your pal is strung up," they said to me.

When we got to Labadieville, they stopped at the bridge. There were about 600 men there, every one with a gun. They had every kind of a gun and pistol except a machine-gun. The car stopped there, and they dragged me out of the car onto the bridge, where the automobile lights made it like daytime.

The Other Victim

Freddie Moore (above), horribly mutilated and lynched by the mob which attempted to lynch Norman Thibodeaux also.

Freddie Moore was hanging from an overhead girder of the bridge. He was already dead. His clothes were all covered with blood. His toes were all burned where they had put red-hot irons to them. His hands were hanging free. They told me—and I found out later it was true—that the first thing they had done to him when they took him out of jail was to cut off his testicles.

Later on they took pictures of Freddie, with a sign hanging to his feet, saying:

"Niggers Let This Be An Example. Do Not Touch for 24 Hours. Mean It."

Before they took this picture, they tore off his shirt and tied his hands, to make it look more horrible. They peddled this picture all over New Orleans and everywhere around.

When they dragged me out of the car, they started to hit me. I guess about sixty or seventy took turns at hitting me. I knew some of them.

One was the District Attorney. I didn't know him then, but later on I'll tell you how I came to see him again.

There were two brothers named Emil among those beating me.

There was the man who owns the drug store in Labadieville. I don't know his name, but there's only one drug store there.

They hit me everywhere except on the soles of my feet. The only reason they didn't hit me there was because I was standing on them.

They tried to make me say my name was Norman Jackson. I told them no, my name was Norman Thibodeaux, so they started to beat me again.

The reason they wantd me to say my name was Norman Jackson, I found out from what they said:

They had been torturing Freddie Moore before they hanged him. You could tell that from the condition he was in, especially his feet. Finally, it seems, they made him say that somebody by the name of Norman Jackson helped to kill this white girl. There wasn't anybody living anywhere near by that name, and I guess that's why Freddie said that. He hoped they would go looking for somebody by that name, and leave him alone. But it didn't do any good. They hung him anyway.

Then they heard there was somebody by the name of Norman living in my grandmother's house, and that's all they wanted to know.

I knew there wasn't any use saying anything to them, or pleading with them. I just told them I was innocent, and kept repeating it every time they hit me. I never pleaded with them.

They just had one rope that they hung Freddy Moore with, and they sent a boy away to get a brand new, springy rope. They put it around my neck, and threw the end of the rope over the girder to a boy who was standing there.

The District Attorney came up. He was a big fellow with glasses. Somebody said:

"Here's the big shot. Tell him what you want to say."

I said: "I have nothing to say. I am innocent."

The D. A. laughed and walked away.

"Nigger, you carry a dirk, don't you?"

"I don't even carry a pocket-knife," I said.

"You lying son-of-a-bitch," the fellow said, and he hit me with his gun.

All the big shots were standing around there, all dressed up nicely. One of them standing there in a brown suit said:

"This nigger don't even tremble—he will before we get through."

So they started to hit me again with their fists and guns.

"Nigger," they said, "do you know how to pray?"

"No," I said, "I don't know any prayers."

"Nigger, you'd better learn some kind of prayer quick because, you black son-of-a-bitch, we're going to string you up high."

There was one heavy-set white woman standing in the crowd, shouting:

"Kill that black bastard!"

Somebody said:

"Let's hang the nigger and be done with it."

Another voice said:

"No, let's burn him. We hung the other."

But I guess since they had the rope around my neck, they thought it would do O. K.

They started to pull me up, slow. It was a new, springy rope. It isn't an easy death to die. It isn't hanging, like that. It's strangulation.

They pulled me up two feet. I hung there, strangling slow.

Then the old man of the bridge, the bridge-tender, came up. His name is Coudeaux. He began to say:

"Cut him down! This boy is innocent. He just came into town today from New Orleans. I saw him get off the bus. He doesn't know anything about the killing."

I was hanging there and I couldn't say anything. But I was listening, and while I was strangling I was saying over and over again to myself: "I am innocent. I am innocent."

I don't know what the sheriff and the other big shots said, but the old man's son, Harry Codeaux, got up on the side of the bridge and cut me down, and I fell to the bridge.

They are two white workers, Coudeaux and his old man, that saved my life.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

C.W.A. Jim Crows Negroes in La. Swamps; Holds Up Pay

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 26.—These Negroes who have been given Civil Works jobs here are discriminated against in every way, and are forced to work in the disease ridden Louisiana swamps digging drainage canals and clearing the heavy undergrowth. After putting in weeks of back-breaking toil, their pay was held up. Still, so destitute are the unemployed Negroes here, that every day long lines are waiting at the C.W.A. offices in the vain hope of getting jobs.

In the town of Gretna, a suburb of New Orleans, all C.W.A. workers are forced to pay for the shovels, picks and other tools used on the job. Yet every day long lines of workers wait before the C.W.A. offices, hoping to get jobs.

Although these jobs have been given to Negro men, and although some white women have been given "white-collar" C.W.A. jobs, nothing whatsoever has been done for the Negro women here. Many Negro men and women who had registered eight to ten weeks ago for relief, and who registered for C.W.A. at the very start, have received neither jobs nor relief.

In Gretna, the whites receive clothing and bedding from the relief agency, but none is given to the Negroes. The landlords demand cash payment of rent from the Negroes under the threat of eviction.

Government salt pork of such inferior grade that it cannot even be rendered into lard is given out by the relief agencies.

Payment for work done on C.W.A. jobs is made in checks. Knowing that the workers have no other way of cashing their checks, the storekeepers here are charging ten cents for cashing Federal C.W.A. checks.

1,000 Dairy Workers in Los Angeles Organize For Pay Raise, Union

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—One thousand milkers are being drawn into a struggle for increased wages and better working conditions by the milk section, Food Workers Industrial Union.

The program which was adopted as a result of three meetings representing 51 different dairies in Los Angeles County provides for $65 per month for single men, $85 per month for married men, recognition of union, and one day of rest.

Of the 51 dairies represented, 24, including some of the largest dairies in the county have signed up 100 per cent with the union, with the remaining 27 dairies having signed as high as 75 per cent.

CCC Men to be Denied All Civil Works Jobs

FORT LEWIS, Wash., Dec. 26.—Notices served on all members of the Civil Conservation Corps here categorically state that no member of any camp will be given jobs on Civil Works projects.

The notices, taken from a radiogram from the headquarters of the Ninth Corps Area state that: "Members of the C.C.C. are ineligible to be given employment in connection with the Civil Works program."

The notices further state that no member of the C.C.C. will be given a discharge from the camp in order that he might get work on C.W.A.

Omaha Workers On CWA Jobs Organize Against Pay Cuts

Demand $15 Minimum Pay and Union Wages for C.W.A. Workers

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 26.—Civil Works Administration workers on Lincoln Highway, between Elkhorn and Waterloo, Neb., received a wage cut of 20 per cent last week, when their wages were cut from 50 cents to 40 cents per hour.

Sixty workers, representing five gangs of these workers, held an organization meeting on Dec. 20, and after sending telegrams to Harry L. Hopkins, national C.W.A. Administrator, and to H. W. Smith of Lincoln, Neb., demanding that this wage cut be restored, formed a C.W.A. Workers Protective Union.

Elect Committee

An organizational committee of five was elected to work out a program and by-laws, and to arrange for a mass meeting of all C.W.A. workers.

A program of demands has been worked out calling for a job or $15 weekly cash relief for all workers, a minimum of $15 for C.W.A. work with union wages for all skilled workers, free transportation and pay for time spent while going to and from work, and the right to organize on the job in unions of the workers' choice.

85 Join Councils

Sixty-five workers joined the Unemployed Council at a meeting of C.W.A. workers of Sarpy County, on Dec. 21.

A county committee of representatives from each township was set up. Practically the same demands adopted at Omaha were made at this meeting and will be presented to the Sarpy County C.W.A. administrator.

A Sarpy and Douglas County Conference Against Unemployment will be held on Dec. 31. Local demands will be taken up, and a struggle planned to win these demands. Delegates to the National Convention Against Unemployment to be held in Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, 14, and 15 will be elected.

Demands of C. W. A. Workers

President Roosevelt's C. W. A., as shown by the news stories on this page, is using every possible trick to cut a maximum number of workers off the C. W. A. projects and to cut down the wages of those working on C. W. A. jobs. The demands of the C. W. A. workers against these conditions, put forward by the Unemployed Councils include: 1—A job or relief for every worker. 2—A guaranteed 30-hour week with four full weeks work each month. 3—The enforcement of the minimum wage on every job. No wage differentials. Standard trade union wages as the minimum for all skilled workers. 4—Workmen's Compensation on all jobs. 5—The right to organize and recognition of the job committees; the right to belong to any union of the workers own choosing. 6—The right of Negroes to all categories of jobs with equal pay for equal work, and no discrimination. 7—No discrimination against non-citizens or young workers. 8—Free clothes, transportation to work, rent, gas, coal, for all unemployed workers, and milk, clothing and shoes for children. 9—Workers control of registration.

These demands every C. W. A. worker should fight for. Organize job committees. Make demands on the C. W. A. officials. Prepare for the National Convention Against Unemployment in Washington, D. C., on Jan. 13.

Police Fail to Halt Jobless Meeting

Move to Another Hall; Meet Again Dec. 29

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 26.—Police tried to break up the united front Unemployment Conference here Friday night, but after the delegates moved to another hall the conference was held. Seven delegates were elected to the National Convention Against Unemployment, to be held in Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.

When the delegates came to the conference Friday, they were confronted with a whole array of police and detectives, who tried to break up the conference. The police were told it was not a public gathering and they had no business to be present. Despite the protest of the delegates, the police forced their way into the conference and refused to leave. The delegates then left and went to the Workers Center, 3 Harrison St., where the conference was held. The conference was called by the Unemployed Council.

Demands for the unemployed and the C.W.A. workers were adopted. A program of action to make the city government, led by the Democratic mayor, Mahoney, come across with cash relief was adopted.

A mass meeting will be held Friday night, Dec. 29, at the Workers Center, to protest the police action and a delegation has gone already to the Mayor and the newspapers, protesting.

Newark Jobless Hold Conference

To Have Mass Demonstration Jan. 13

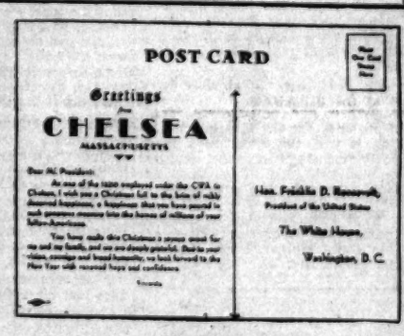
NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 26.—Fifty-three delegates, representing 35 workers' organizations with a total membership of 4,536, attended the first conference on unemployment and social insurance called by the Unemployed Councils of Newark.

The conference fully endorsed the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, and set up a City Unemployed Council with the various organizations represented.

It was decided at this conference to hold outdoor mass demonstrations at Military Park on Jan. 13 at 2 p.m. in preparation for Jan. 13, when workers' delegates will present their demands to the City Commissioners.

The conference issued a call for another such meeting to embrace the broadest possible representation of workers' organizations. This conference will be held at Sokol Hall, 358 Morris Ave., on Jan. 6 at 2 p.m. Delegates to the National Convention Against Unemployment in Washington will be elected.

How Roosevelt Gets That Heavy Mail



CHELSEA, Mass., Dec. 26.—The above cut explains how President Roosevelt gets his much-advertised heavy mail. C. W. A. workers here were given this printed Christmas card and instructed to mail it to Roosevelt. Some of the workers immediately tore the cards up.

It will be noticed that President Roosevelt is depicted at the infantile pursuit of playing with blocks—N. R. A., C. W. A., P. W. A., H. L. R., etc. The starving unemployed are given rotten, non-union conditions, many can't get jobs, and, to add insult to injury, are instructed to "give thanks" for these miserable conditions.

The C. W. A. workers here are getting 30 cents an hour for skilled work instead of the scale of $1.20 promised in the C. W. A. program. The skilled workers are dissatisfied with these wages and are taking steps to make demands on the C. W. A. officials for the $1.20 they were guaranteed.

Ohio CWA Foreman Frames Negro Lad

I.L.D. Rallies Workers to His Defense

WELLSVILLE, Ohio, Dec. 26.—Facing a framed charge of "rape," Robert Harris, 18-year-old Negro worker, locked up in the county jail at Lisbon, will be defended by the International Labor Defense, it was announced today.

Young Harris, the oldest son and only support of his family, was recently put on a C.W.A. job as waterboy, and his family taken off relief. As he was going to the spring eight days ago, he passed three young girls on their way to school.

Suddenly a foreman on the job grabbed him and accused him of assaultin one of them, nine years old. The foreman took him to the mayor's office, where a farcical "hearing" was held, without the presence even of the child he was accused of "assaulting."

In spite of terror and torture, the boy pleaded not guilty.

This is the second framed charge which has been placed against Harris. On the first he served 14 months in Mansfield reformatory for "running away from home," a charge his mother, Mrs. Emma Harris, characterized as ridiculous.

Masses of workers, especially on C.W.A. jobs, are being mobilized by the I.L.D., for the defense of Harris.

His defense will be an important feature of the Scottsboro protest meeting called in Wellsville, Dec. 28.

Protests against his arrest and the demand for his release should be sent to Sheriff Frank Ballantine, Lisbon, Ohio, and to Mayor W. H. Daugherty, Wellsville, Ohio.

News Briefs

French Train Wreck Death Total Mounts

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Known deaths in Saturday's railroad wreck reached 190 today. The exact total of deaths may never be known. Remains shapeless beyond identification were gathered today in unnamed caskets.

The disaster, aggravated by the use of wooden cars, has aroused great indignation throughout France. Hundreds of relatives of the victims stormed government offices today with angry protests. In an effort to cover up the responsibility of the railroad officials for the disaster, the government has arrested Lucien Daudigny, engineer, and Henry Charpentier, fireman of the wrecked train.

Spinster Sisters Die of Hunger and Cold

ROCHESTER, Dec. 26. — While peace on earth reigned over all, two sisters, past 80, died here on Christmas eve. They were found in bed, dead as a result of cold and starvation.

Two Mexicans Slain

JUAREZ, Mexico, Dec. 26. — Two Mexicans were killed here yesterday, climaxing a week of violence which police say is due to gangsters' quarrel over distribution of profits.

Murder Total Rise in Chicago

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Reports show that murders for the year 1933 exceed that of the previous year. The suicide figure, however, was smaller.

Volcanic Eruption Kills Thirteen

MANILA, Dec. 26.—At least thirteen were killed and much property damage was reported from a volcanic eruption and tidal wave in the Philippine Islands today.

Bandits Hold-up Five and Ten

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 26. — Four bandits held up a crowded five and ten cents store here today and escaped with several thousand dollars in receipts. While the holdup was in progress two detectives entered the store and opened fire on the bandits. It is believed at least two were wounded.

Chicago Conference on Unemployment and Social Insurance

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The North Side Workers' Committee for Unemployment Insurance has issued a call to a conference on unemployment insurance to be held Jan. 7, at 11 a.m.

Organizations wishing to send delegates should immediately send the names and addresses of elected delegates to 3345 N. Clark St., Chicago.

Unindentified Man Dies of Starvation

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The body of an unidentified man about 65 years old, who had died of starvation and exposure was found in an abandoned barn.

The body, gnawed by rats, was taken to the morgue for a pauper's burial.

Two Death in Mexico on On Holiday

MEXICO, D. F., Dec. 26.—Two children were burned to death and thirty were injured during Christmas celebrations in Mexico.

Coast Guard Cutter Sent to Aid Grounded Liner

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 26.—A coast guard cutter was sent to the aid of the Quaker liner Peter Kerr, which has been grounded since yesterday on a sand bank off Asuncion Bay.

Poor, Kills Himself

HOUSTON, Tex., Dec. 26. — L. A. Cramer, sixty-year-old storekeeper, was dead today, having shot himself yesterday, his daughter Mrs. Grace Taliaffero, said, because he was too poor to give Christmas presents to relatives.

Foreign Born Fired From C. W. A. Jobs As Xmas Present

Kenosha C.W.A. Cuts Number of Jobs; No Notice Given

(By a C.W.A. Worker Correspondent)

KENOSHA, Wis., Dec. 26.—All C. W. A. workers suspected of being non-citizens have been discharged without notice from C.W.A. projects in this city. The order was worded as follows:

"Name..... Address.....

You are reported as an alien and as such under C.W.A. rules, your services in conjunction with Civil Works Projects terminate tonight, Thursday, Dec. 21, 1933. You are notified to bring your citizenship papers to this office, and if found to be in good standing, you will be allowed to go back on the job. However, in case you do not report immediately, you will be dropped from the payroll."

The order was signed by W. E. Lindbloom, complaint office, Room 304, third floor, Courthouse, Kenosha, Wis.

The native-born workers are voicing their disgust at such methods, which are obviously for the purpose of cutting down the number of C. W. A. jobs.

CWA Workers Told To Buy Own Tools

Fired for Organizing; Replaced by Kluxers

(By a Worker Correspondent)

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., Dec. 26.—On Nov. 27, President Roosevelt started his C.W.A. labor project in Bell county, Kentucky, in Middlesboro, with one hundred men the first day and one hundred men added each day until there are now 577 men working. This leaves over 1,000 men still unemployed. The men that are working receive 45c per hour and 30 hours per week, which is $13.50 per week, provided they do not lose any time on account of snow or rain or sickness. Of those that are still unemployed, some get $1.20 per week direct relief, some get more and the big majority of them get nothing.

Those that get more than $1.20 are some coal company stools or some of the snitchers who go around among the workers and find out all they can about the organizational work of the workers and report it to J. H. McGibbony, who is the works manager of the C.W.A. here in Bell county, and also a stool and henchman for the coal companies.

Bought Own Tools

The men were hand-picked and put on the C.W.A. work by McGibbony and the enemies of organized labor. They have three walking bosses, such men as Dr. Van Kirk, who owns about $10,000 worth of property in Middlesboro, Ky. Besides the three walking bosses they have about 20 straw bosses who stand around and tell the men to put on a little more speed. The C.W.A. furnished 400 wheelbarrows, but forced the men to buy a pick and shovel, which cost the men $1.00 each. These tools were bought by the management of the C.W.A. and sold to the men for 10c profit on each tool.

A few days ago J. H. McGibbony fired several men because he was told that they belonged to the "reds." This is the work of the stools to find out all they can and report to McGibbony. One worker was fired for holding a conversation with a member of the revolutionary organization.

The men that were fired were replaced by men that I have known for years, and who never did an honest day's work in all their lives. One was an automobile salesman, the other was a coal operator who went broke some years ago and used the bankrupt law to keep the workers from taking his property to pay them their back wages. Another man was replaced by an old sky pilot who never worked and don't ever aim to work as long as he is not forced to. These men were all chosen for bosses on the C.W.A. and nearly all are ex-K.K.K. members, so it is easy to see the condition of the workers in the South. It is time we were waking up and organizing against this rotten system. Unite both back and white workers and show these rotten bosses that we do not have to tolerate these conditions any longer.

10TH ANNIVERSARY

Daily Worker

CELEBRATIONS

DISTRICT 1

LOWELL, Mass.—Jan. 6 at 339 Central St. Dance Concert and Speakers. Adm. 15c.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—On Jan. 6 at Lees Plaza Hall, 25 Margin St. Entertainment and Dance. Adm. 25c.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—On Jan. 6 at Swedish Hall, 59 Chestnut St.

MAYNARD, Mass.—On Jan. 6 at 39 Powdermill Road.

DISTRICT 2

NEW YORK CITY.—On Dec. 30 at Bronx Coliseum, E. 177th St. Concert and Dance.

DISTRICT 7

DETROIT, Mich.—On Jan. 14 at Finnish Hall, 2969—14th St. A. W. Markoff, from New York, will be the main speaker. Musical program arranged. Dance wil follow.

DISTRICT 9

SUPERIOR, Wis.—On Jan. 7 at Workers Center, 1903 N. 9th St. Musical program and dance.

DISTRICT 10

OMAHA, Neb.—On Jan. 6 in So. Omaha.

DISTRICT 14

NEWARK, N. J.—On Jan. 6 at the Y.M. H.A. Auditorium. Robert Minor, main speaker. Resident program arranged. Adm. 35c; in advance 25c.

Filing Applications Is Only Work on Tennessee Project

Public Works Jobs Remained Only on Paper; C. W. A. Is Government's New Stall

(From a Professional Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—A boon to engineers and heavy industry laborers, the Tennessee Valley Project. Immediately after last spring the mass of unemployed technicians believed it to be the long-sought manna; the ultimate goal for which we had been seeking for four long years.

According to administration officials millions of dollars would be spent in flood control projects, water-powered developments, sanitary works, reforestation and in the construction of abodes for the professional and unskilled workers.

To date the entire proposed construction program has proved to be a fiasco. During the month of April, 1933, the Tennessee Valley Authority, with Dr. Arthur Morgan at its head, was established to ferret out the difficulties. A corps of experts was established to aid the T. V. A. in drawing up the designs and plans. Beyond announcements in the newspapers the T. V. A. has done nothing in the way of relieving unemployment among the construction workers. To prove the aforementioned assertion the writer will relate experiences encountered personally and by fellow technicians who have applied for work in the Tennessee Valley.

Applications are open to any and all interested in securing employment in the Tennessee Valley! Such was the announcement made at the Engineering Societies Building in New York in June, 1933. Those who were fortunate filed forms within the next two weeks, but latecomers were refused applications after July 8 on the pretext that too many were seeking work in the South. The writer and several others were fortunate enough to have mailed their applications to Washington before the above edict was pronounced.

Enclosed with the applications received from Washington were announcements that no political influence would be tolerated. Yet an important cog in the Brooklyn Democratic machine sent letters to all prospective recipients of jobs requesting them to communicate with him for placement on the proposed works.

August passed, September passed, but no work in sight, contrary to all expectations! Inquiries were addressed to the T. V. A. at Washington and the responses were far from encouraging.

"You can expect work in the fall," stated the Washington dispatches.

Late fall has arrived and the bureaucrats at the capitol request all concerned to have patience; work will be offered in the early spring of 1934.

Ponder over the following reply to a recent inquiry as to possibilities of employment in the T. V. A.

Dear Sir:

I am informed by our personnel division that your application is on file at this office and has been given careful consideration. We regret, however, that we are unable to offer you encouragement in regard to the possibility of your becoming associated with the Authority.

Your application and communication is being kept on file and should an opening occur in which your services could be utilized, we shall get in touch with you.

Very truly yours,
Tennessee Valley Authority.

Now the lying bureaucrats at Washington have announced the Civil Works Administration to take up the slack in allocating employment because of the delay in the Public Works Administration. The vast majority of economic exiles who tortured body and soul during the past several weeks to register for employment in the C. W. A. will be bitterly disappointed at the outcome, for the same treatment will be accorded them as the P. W. A. applicants.

Few Jobs Now in Big Rhode Island Worsted Mills

By a Textile Worker Correspondent

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Wanskuck Co., one of the largest worsted companies in New England, has three large mills in Providence and one in Woonsocket. The three mills in Providence, the Steere, Geneva and Wanskuck mills, employing well over 2,000 (altogether), most of whom are young people, after having worked two shifts under N.R.A. regulation during the seasonal pickup, has now laid off the entire second shift in the three mills.

The first shift in the three mills is now working from two to four days a week. These mills are situated in an Italian section, where the majority of the workers are dependent on these mills for an existence.

The Wanskuck has always been one of the cheapest paying textile companies of R. I. The Metcalf family are the owners of these mills, one of which is Jess M. Metcalf, one of the Republican senators from Rhode Island. Jesse Metcalf has always given donations to churches and to Community funds. There being no militant trade union in the mills, Metcalf has always been able to cut wages at will and exploit the workers to the lowest depths.

The last time Metcalf was elected he ordered all the foremen to tell the workers to vote for him, and immediately after he was elected he gave the workers in all his mills a 20 per cent wage cut.

In most departments of the mills after the N.R.A. was put into effect in the mills, half of the workers on the first shift were transferred to the second shift. The work had been speeded up so that the same amount of work was being turned out by half as many workers in less than on one shift.

Now with the second shift being laid off, many workers who had been working days have joined the ranks of the unemployed. The present outlook is that there will be a much smaller number of workers employed in Wanskuck this winter than last winter and a much shorter week.

Send your greetings to the 24-page Tenth Anniversary edition of the Daily Worker. Rush them to us before Dec. 30.

A Program for the Dressmakers of New Haven

By a Group of Needle Worker Correspondents

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Although the I.L.G.W.U. threatened the New Haven workers with a fine if they did not come to "celebrate" the installation of Local 151, only about one-third of the dressmakers showed up. This was the first meeting in four months since the strike. The workers were very much surprised to hear speaker after speaker rave about the wonderful conditions in the shops, but which do not exist.

A. F. of L. "Democracy"

Mr. Dubinsky, as part of the ceremony of presenting the charter, called all the chairladies on the stage and christened them the Executive Board, without having the workers vote on this important question. Out of so many speakers, not one dressmaker was called upon to speak.

The strike was supposed to have done away with the sweatshops, but it didn't. The minimum wage has become the maximum. Speed-up is worse than before, and even though wages earned are a trifle higher than before the strike, we get "boloney" dollars, since prices on necessities of life have gone up. Meanwhile the workers are forced to pay 35 cents a week dues whether they work or not. This is deducted by the bosses.

The initiation fee now is $5.95, whereas before it was $1.95. Many workers can't afford to pay such big initiation fees.

The pact guaranteed the right to have the price committees decide on the price of a garment. This, however, is not encouraged by the union, so that the workers don't know the price before starting work. Many workers were fired after their initiation was deducted. They have no receipts for the money paid and no one knows where the money went to.

Workers are laid off daily on very poor excuses. Complaints are made, but the union keeps passing the buck to the bosses and vice versa.

What Must Be Done?

What shall the conscientious dressmakers do in order to change the existing rotten conditions?

A leaflet stressing the following points was given out by a group of dressmakers in the I.L.G.W.U.:

1—We must get groups of workers together whom we can trust and get them to press the chairladies and union officials to hold regular shop meetings, where all problems facing us will be discussed.

2—We must have re-election of price committees and chairladies, so that the most sincere workers will be elected, who will put up a fight for higher prices and not compromise with the bosses. (This committee will have to see to it that prices will be fixed so that the operators, finishers, pressers, etc., will be able to make their minimum, at a normal pace of work.)

3—We must insist that union books be issued immediately.

4—We have to insist that the dues be lowered and that when we are not working we should not pay any dues. We must have the right to elect our own treasurer in the shop to collect dues, and not let the bosses do it.

5—All workers to be rehired who were laid off after the strike.

6—New members joining the union should not be charged any more than $1.95.

7—The Executive Board to be elected by the workers themselves and not appointed as was done by the union officials.

Workers, the I.L.G.W.U. is not protecting our interests, but the bosses'. We must force the union officials to listen to us and do as we tell them, and not run everything against our wishes, as they are doing now.

By a Group of Dressmakers,
Members of the I.L.G.W.U.,
Local 151, New Haven, Conn.

Celebrate Tenth Anniversary of the "Daily." Send greetings to the Daily Worker for its Tenth Anniversary 24-page edition of Jan. 6. Get ads. Speed your orders for this historic edition.

Bright Sayings of Socialist Officials

(By a Needle Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—On Dec. 18, at Arlington Hall, the administration of Local 10, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, had itself installed after being re-elected last Saturday. Every speaker, except John C. Ryan, an old-time President of the local, was a Socialist, and I was able to write some of their bright sayings:

David Dubinsky, president of the I.L.G.W.U.: "While we did not gain our point, at least they (the bosses, represented by Senator Reed at the code hearings at Washington), didn't gain as much as they expected."

"You always have a chance to speak out and express your opinion in this local." (Ask any cutter!)

Julius Hochman, president, Joint Dress Board: "The N.R.A. label is under present conditions practically a union label."

Isidore Nagler, president Joint Cloak Board: "President Roosevelt is being fought by elements (big industrialists) who are trying to break down everything we have gained under the N.R.A."

"We are glad to get the advantages that the N.R.A. has given us."

"The N.R.A. tends, in my estimation at present, to balance production and consumption."

How? By decreasing production?

Rush Your Order for 24-Page Anniversary Daily Worker!

Gloversville An Example for Tannery Men in Phila. Area

A.F.L. and Yellow Socialists Discredited by Tactics in Recent Strikes

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The condition of the tannery workers in the Philadelphia district, which includes Philadelphia, Camden, and Wilmington, is deplorable and the A. F. of L. and the United Leather Workers as usual are doing nothing. The A. F. of L. is thoroughly discredited in this district, but no attempt has been made since 1929 to organize these workers into an industrial union.

When Roosevelt came out with his N.R.A., the tannery workers in Wilmington had no illusions about the United Leather Workers and refused to join that union. The leading members of the U.L.W. in Wilmington then did what they considered the next best thing, and told the unorganized to organize in the National Leather, a yellow Socalist group led by Massida. A strike was called in the Amalgamated Leather Co., but Massida only called three departments, the stakers, the shavers, and the glazers, leaving at work the cellar men, because stoppage in the cellar would spoil the skins and Massida did not want to do that. He also agreed with the police that mass picketing was not necessary and had only 12 pickets on a factory that takes in a whole city block.

In Philadelphia, Local 64 of the United Leather Workers did the same as Massida. At the Quaker City Leather they called out two departments, the stakers and glazers, and when the cellarmen walked out in sympathy, Barney Quinn, organizer of the U.L.W., sent them back to work, saying that they were not allowed to strike. The firm afterwards locked all out and the strike was lost.

At Dreudings the men struck, joined the U.L.W. and Quinn sent them back to work and allowed Dreudings four weeks to decide what rate of pay he would give.

At Dungan-Hood the men have wanted to strike for more money several times, and were held back by the loyal adherents of Quinn.

It is the opinion of a large number of workers in the tanneries that it is time that the U.L.W. either adopt a militant policy or that we form an independent industrial union, such as the workers formed in Gloversville, N. Y. The workers in Gloversville showed what could be accomplished under militant leadership.

All leather workers in the Philadelphia district who are in favor of forming an independent Leather Workers Industrial Union, should write to, or get in touch with the Tannery Organizer of the Trade Union Unity League at 49 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Letters from Our Readers

DAILY WORKER MUST EXPOSE ROLE OF CAPITALIST PRESS

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

In the Daily Eagle's Sunday Review for Dec. 10, 1933, is an article by a Mr. Burke Van Allen entitled "At the Left of the Revolution."

This article is a vicious, bare-faced attack and misstatement of the theory and practice of the C. P. U. S. A. Following are a number of excerpts supporting the above-mentioned appraisal:

"The Daily Worker, foremost Communistic newspaper, is a Russian Jingo sheet and receptacle for anti-capitalistic complaints in weak English."

"Between these incipient revolutionists (i. e. Communist sympathizers) and official Communism stands the Communist Party of America, Bulwark of Capitalism."

I could quote many other examples of this despicable attempt to misinform and mislead the readers of this paper, many of whom are workers living in Brooklyn.

To prevent this and to point out to the workers the increased ferocity and rawness of the attacks of the prostitute capitalist press on the only militant labor movement in America, it becomes absolutely necessary for the Daily to expose the role played by papers such as the "Brooklyn Eagle" and writers such as Van Allen, as forcefully and clearly as possible.

—B. S. B.

GOOD WORK

Buchanan, N. Y.

Editor Daily Worker,

Dear Comrades:

Summing up our cultural activities of the summer season of 1933, we find that after having raised $45 for the Morning Freheit, $125 for the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union and W. I. R., $72.34 for the victims of German Fascism, $90 for the Communist election campaign and $40 to Daily Worker drive for its emergency fund, $69.29 for the ICOR and also $30 for the Office Workers' Union, as said, we find that we still have a profit of $15 from the sale of literature and newspapers.

As the Followers of the Trail Camp is already known as a prompt responder to the call for the support of our press, we feel that now when a modern press is being installed, we should put our shoulder to the wheel. We are glad to do it by contributing $15.

We help the Daily Worker this time through Comrade Mike Gold, and we wish that all workers organizations follow our example and when we'll all meet Dec. 30, at the Bronx Coliseum to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Daily Worker the $40,000 drive will be completed.

Comradely yours,
Followers of Trail Camp.

SUPPORT STAND OF FOOD WORKER ORGANIZER

New York.

Dear Comrade Editor:

I was quite interested in the article that charged Comrade Laut of the Food Workers' Industrial Union with negligence of duty.

I was present at the meeting where Comrade Laut spoke with a group of men who represented these milk drivers. They had personally come to us for assistance in regard to a strike. Before we decided to take a step in the matter we went to the Food Workers Industrial Union for advice as their leaders are acquainted with actions of that sort.

Comrade Laut came to the meeting and I remember him specifically stating that forcing workers off of trucks was not the proper way to conduct a strike and also notifying them that the proper way was to work in the shops and when the proper time came when an organization was completed to pull a strike.

They stated that there were too many rats among them who would squeal and they would be exposed. He notified them that that was the chance every worker took when he worked in exposing the rotten conditions under which they were working. He told them there could be no successful strike without a proper basis of organization. I hope this clarifies the matter.

I think that Comrade Laut was correct. If a successful strike could have been carried out we would have furnished 50 or more men to assist them, but — know that no successful strike could have been carried out on the basis that they desired.

Comradely yours,
Peter Cachhiony, Organizer,
Post 191, W. E. S. L.

SCOTTSBORO BOYS MUST BE FREED

Cleveland.

Comrades:

By the exposure of Governor Rolph for justifying the lynching of the two kidnappers, the Daily Worker again proves to the workers that it is the only paper that fights in the interests of the working class. The Daily Worker clearly points out that the lynching in California is an encouragement to the lynching of Negroes and militant workers. The Daily Worker clearly proves that the scene in California is an inspiration to the lynching of the nine Scottsboro boys.

Realizing the danger of the nine Scottsboro boys we, Unit 17, Section 1, District 6, on behalf of the workers protesting all over the United States, demand the immediate release of the nine Scottsboro boys.

UNIT 17, SEC. 1, DIS. 6.

The Daily Worker fights Fascism. Fight for the "Daily" with your dollars. Rush all funds to save the "Daily."

Toward the $40,000 Drive

Below are listed additional contributions to the $40,000 Daily Worker drive. Such lists will be published in the Daily Worker once a week. Send your contribution and help your Daily Worker install its new press.

Total Friday ..... $ 2,039.22
Previously recorded 35,728.47
Total to date $37,767.79

DIST No 1

E C Mann	1.00
A Kiclinen	2.00
E Chase	1.50
Lith W W All	3.00
Wkrs Forum	5.00
Prog Bakers	2.00
Brighton Un	2.90
Maynard Un	3.44
Coin Cards	
L Geras	1.00
1 of	1.00
Total Dec 22	22.84
Total to date	1810.92

DIST No 3

J Piofkin	1.00
M Wolf	20.00
Zito & Buhr	1.50
Clara E	.32
Jerome N	1.00
E Levine	
Corvatoure	
Schenk	10.00
M Schapiro	5.00
Com Louis	.25
Finochle Game	1.00
S G	.50
Cory	.10
Anon	.34
J H	20.00
Anon	2.00
L E	5.00
Petit Bourgeoisie	2.00
A Comrade	.50
Two Social Wkrs	2.00
Dave Korn	14.00
An Architect	1.00
C Wechner	10.00
J Sakis	24.00
B ZZiffer	1.00
Cory	1.00
Mendich	.40
A K	2.00
Francis Harrison	7.00
Jerome Class	3.00
F Porter	10.00
Hearn	.95
J M Katof	.50
P Pulola	1.00
Ethel	1.00
C Aguirs	.50
Excess Telegram	.94
Wkrs Yth Center	9.00
T Clyman	1.03
Col by Orlove	
Kessner	1.00
Marcus	.25
Glucksman	.15
P Kessner	1.00
M Rubin	.50
L Monlag	
Mr X	2.00
Krowitz	.25
Orlove	4.35
I Levinsky	.25
A German Wkr	1.00
Col by Kessler	
8 names	4.15
Segal	1.00
A Friend	1.00
A Fredericksen	1.00
A Lurie	1.00
H Kustle	1.00
M Warshaw	.20
L Levine	.25
Col by Simmons	1.00
McElroy Party	11.75
Wkrs School	2.85
F Hill	2.00
Didman	1.00
Office Wkr	1.00
Col by Technical	
5 names	2.00
P Masson	10.00
K Rider	3.00
A P N	.25
B Lyons	1.00
Gr'p News Wkrs	1.70
Pierre Degeyter C.	
Col by Fostovsky	
5 names	1.05
498 Big Group	3.00
WIR Medical Un	8.00
T O'Clock Cl.	
ALM	1.20
Rockne dress	
Shop	1.75
Frin Comm C	1.37
Followers Trail	10.00
Ukrain City Com	
Col by Mykystern	
10 names	3.30
Col by Naydon	
6 names	
Latvian ILD	1.00
Ukrain City Com	
List 50438	
3 names	.80
List 50435	
8 names	1.10
Roumanian WC	
Col by Stefan	.75
7 names	
Col by Cristy	.35
Chern Soc Br 65	
Col by Pagust	
5 names	.90
Col by Balagurchik	
6 names	1.10
Col by Lesnof	
6 names	1.25
Porto-Rican	
Anti-Imp	.85
Film-Foto Leag	.41
Wkrs School	1.00
Jugo-Slav Gr'p	12.40
Sec 6	.85
N Rochelle Un	4.10
Sec 2, Un 12	1.35
Sec 2, Un 13-8	.75
Wkrs School	2.85
Sec 1, Un 33	13.50
Sec 15, Un 7	10.00
Sec 7, Un 7	7.00
Sec 15,Un 4 YCL	2.10
Portchester Un	2.00
Sec 15, Un 22	1.10
Sec 9	1.90
Sec 11	10.35
Sec 5	.95
Sec 15	
Un 3	1.35
Un 8	.35
Un 6	3.00
Un 7	.25
Un 11	.40
Sec 9	2.45
Sec 7, Un 3	2.71
Sec 7, Un 4	.50
Sec 7, Un 10	.20
Sec 4, Un 11	3.00
Sec 4, Un 11	3.00
Peekskill Un	18.10
Un 2, Sec 7	7.87
Un 30, Sec 1	20.00
Wkrs of D & F	
Printing Co	
H Herr	25.00
A S Barasit	50.00
J Schoenberger	12.43
A Seltzer	15.00
S Stern	18.00
T Jennings	20.00
N Schiffman	20.00
H Gold	20.00
M Golos	10.00
D ZZalon	5.00
H Chandler	50.00
A Stein	5.00
H Rabinowitz	5.00
A Porta	15.00
A Goldstein	10.00
M Black	5.00
G Mason	23.10
M Salis	5.00
F Spencer	3.00
F Katman	10.00
J Zekzor	10.50
L Demingo	5.00
M Rubin	5.00
J Welch	3.00
M Schulman	3.00
J McInnis	51.25
E Weiman	1.00
C Cress	10.00
R J Toole	5.00
J Allen	1.00
W Becker	1.00
I Kelenson	25.00
D Dineson	1.00
A Kaufman	5.00
Ch Rubin	1.00
T Billida	10.00
J Leisorowitz	13.00
A Sorkin	.25
The Scotch	1.00
I Benson	.75
E Grobsky	.50
Coin Cards	
Kessler	.30
I of	.35
I W O	
34-J	.85
225	2.30
16-J	.55
75-J	1.55
138	1.15
3-J	2.55
6-J	.35
69-J	.09
147	4.35
2002	5.50
198	7.35
75	2.85
10-J	1.30
85-J	.40
500	4.35
33-J	1.00
8-J	1.65
8	1.50
8	1.50
640	
54-J	.10
331	3.25
Tag Days	
No. 1	1.57
No 3	.25
No 6	6.25
No 13	1.72
No 15	2.36
No 17	1.83
No 34	1.05
No 36	.37
No 39	1.53
No 41	1.72
45	.25
Sec 6	2.15
Sec 4	2.07
Sec 4, Un 418	14.15
Sec 4, Un 435	5.17
Sec 9	5.20
Sec 11	14.01
Sec 5	2.20
Sec 15	
Un 1	.20
Un 4	1.47
Un 5	.44
Un 8	.13
Un 10	.20
Un 11	1.44
Un 13	.37
Un 19	1.24
Un 20	1.04
Un 23	.25
Un 25	.25
Un 28	.25
Un 34	.20
Un 36	.25
Lugoway	.25
Sec 7, Un 5	1.64
Un 9	1.92
Un 5	.08
Un 8	.01
Un 11	2.24
Sec 3	2.24
Sec 4	1.20
D W Volunteers	
Col Boxes	
Kropotkin	.14
Koseff	.79
Gazik	.72
Berg	.18
Dime Tubes	
Koseff	.79

(To be continued),

A. F. L. Racketeers Leave Muddy Trail in New Orleans, La.

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW ORLEANS, La.—In a recent trip to the office of the United Textile Workers Union, near the Lane Cotton Mill here, to inquire about the union membership book of Mrs. Essie Bordelon, a former employee at that mill I learned that the A. F. of L. union officials had surely carried out their plan to rob the workers as much as possible.

Here are the facts, as told to me by Mr. John Hurdy, the secretary and treasurer of the Laurel Social and Carnival Club.

The Laurel Social and Carnival Club is a small neighborhood club, located on Annunciation St., one block away from the big Lane mill. When the A. F. of L. officials needed office space to carry on their work in enrolling the mill employees, the Laurel Club rented the club rooms to them. In all the time that the A. F. of L. used the several rooms on two floors of the club house, they did not pay a single cent of rent. Finally Mr. Hurdy had to put out the union officials because of the unpaid rent. The rent amounts to $18 at least. The club reduced the rent to the very moderate sum of $3 per week.

A telephone had been installed in the club by the order of the A. F. of L. men. Mr. Hurdy said that he himself had asked the telephone company to remove the phone when he ousted the racketeers. There is likewise an unpaid telephone bill of nearly $20.

While the U.T.W.A. was being built up at the Lane mill the officers managed to collect from the poverty-stricken employees nearly $2,200. Only a small number of the employees received their membership books.

Th A. F. of L. officers tried to run a night club called the Riverside Inn, in New Orleans, but it went bankrupt from bad management.

While the U.T.W. was in the Laurel Club, the union builders arranged for a party called a block dance. The street near the mill was roped off for the celebration. All sorts of stores near the mill were dunned for food and other sorts of donations for that party. The Laurel Club itself contributed several large bags of beans and rice to the union to help make a success of the affair. Mr. Hurdy told me that the U.T.W. made a clear profit of more than $500 from the dance.

Owing to the facts given here it will be a very difficult task to win over the mill employees to the National Textile Workers Union, but I will do all in my power to get these workers into an honest union.

Lawrence N. R. A. Board Looks Only After Mill Profits

(By a Worker Correspondent)

LAWRENCE, Mass. — An item in the "Evening Tribune" states that a Lowell N.R.A. Enforcement Board resigned because they had no power to settle disputes when workers complained.

The board in Lawrence, however, is not so watchful and persistent in safeguarding the wages of workers under the woolen code provisions. I have been told by two young women workers in the Arlington mill of their filing an exactly similar complaint when they were not paid the rest of their piece-work pay above the minimum $14.

At the post office headquarters of the Lawrence board, they were told that no attention could be given their complaints unless the girls' names were given also. As workers, they could not afford to lose their jobs (which would have resulted from the cooperation of the N.R.A.-Arlington managements), and disgustedly left the N.R.A. office and the N.R.A. spirit. Their very mild struggle against the boss' overseer is in giving him only as much production as they are paid for: $14 worth.

However, whatever may be the distinctions between individual N.R.A. boards, they can never shield the hidden rottenness of the boss' woolen code, which is guaranteeing the American Woolen Co. increased profits and dividends for the 1933 fiscal year as compared with last year's reports, while the workers' dividends are in the form of inflated dollars, increased speed-up at automatic machines, and petty pilfering of piecework pay envelopes.

NOTE:

We publish letters from textile, needle, shoe and leather workers every Wednesday. Workers in these industries are urged to write in of their conditions of work, and of their struggles to organize. Get the letters to us by Saturday of each week.

PARTY LIFE

Cleveland Must Spur Work To Gain Open Letter Goal

Right Opportunism, Especially Brazen in Election Campaign, Must Be Sharply Combatted

By JOHN WILLIAMSON

The following is the concluding part of an article by John Williamson pointing out the need for sparring the work of the Cleveland district of the Communist Party to achieve the goal set in the Open Letter of the Party.

* * *

II.

While the basic weaknesses of the entire Party were present in an accentuated form in Ohio as we will examine, the District Plenum emphasized that a decisive factor was the inability of the Party leadership as it has been constituted to cope with and meet the situation.

The most brazen examples of Right Opportunism took place in connection with the election campaign. This subject needs an entire article devoted to it exclusively, therefore, it is only possible to indicate the depth of these conceptions without analyzing the sources or arguments.

The basic mistake was the negation of our fundamental election policy of class against class, as well as a complete opportunist distortion of the policy outlined under special circumstances of a local united Front Workers Ticket.

Instead of a local United Front Workers Ticket, the policy led to turning the Small Home and Land Owners into a separate political party. In Cleveland, this was done in all its political essentials in the majority of the councilmanic contests.

Instead of the Party being alert and sensitive, and initiating the local workers' ticket on a united front basis, with the Party stating openly its reasons for joining such a united front and at the same time bringing forward our basic revolutionary program as well as calling for support for the Communist mayoralty candidate, we followed a tailend policy of supporting the Small Home and Land Owners candidates (the majority of whom were Communists) but never brought the Communist Party forward, evaded and tried to conceal the Communist identity of these candidates, never secured endorsement for the Communist Party mayoralty candidate by the Small Home and Land Owners.

In Bellaire, this wrong policy without being theorized resulted in Party members heading the local ticket of the Small Home and Land Owners, and issuing a platform which contained this gem:

"These candidates represent a coalition—has Democrats and Republicans, and Home Owners—as Independents, and are qualified to give the City of Bellaire, Ohio, what it needs —planned economy—in fact, some are students of Economic Planning, and that is the only way to lift Bellaire out of its maze of financial difficulties. Our New Deal to the citizens is not to be used as a campaign slogan to catch votes, but to give the citizens a real New Deal in all that the words imply."

In Mansfield, the Workers Ticket became a Mansfield Labor Party, with our comrades heading the ticket and issuing a platform of which the following are just examples:

"The Mansfield Labor Ticket candidates and platform are wholly of, by, and for the masses, pledged to accept dictation from no political of other sources except the majority of voters.

"Our candidates realize that unjustly used organized power such as the Chamber of Commerce, Manufacturers Association, Bankers Societies, Chattel and Loan Companies and Public Utility Corporations (especially light and fuel) who are bleeding Mansfield people and who have brought untold suffering into our homes without any opposition from the old parties, can be stopped only by the organized support given the Labor Ticket Program. . . . Invite, urge and encourage transient manufacturers and other employers to locate, establish and operate plants in Mansfield so as to broaden job opportunity and increase mass purchasing power."

But even in the Communist program and campaign for Mayor in Cleveland, we find outstanding weaknesses which explain very clearly the decrease in votes. The platform omitted all mention of the N.R.A., although this should have been the political kernel. Not a single mass struggle among any strata of the workers was initiated and led against the direct effects of the N.R.A. on the workers, during the whole campaign. The Communist election campaign was not taken into the trade unions or shops or the Small Home and Land Owners.

The election platform was merely partial demands, without a single reference to the revolutionary way out of the crisis—of connecting the everyday struggles with the overthrow of capitalism and the bourgeois state.

These Right Opportunist theories and practices served as direct obstacles to developing mass struggles of the workers. The District Plenum branded them as such and undertook to explain them thoroughly to the membership.

A third contributing factor to the unsatisfactory situation since the Open Letter was the failure to carry through the policy of concentration.

Outlook for Mass Struggle—Party Can Lead

The District Plenum, while stating the situation in the Party so sharply, emphasized that there was no basis for pessimism. To fail to recognize in the leading communities what every member feels would be an ostrich policy and would not clear the way for decisive change.

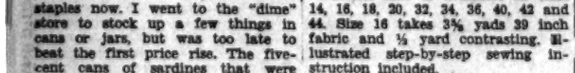
The Ohio District of the Party outlined a series of modest tasks, in accordance with the Open Letter and the 17th Plenum Resolution, which it is determined to carry through.

With the help of the C.C., certain organizational adjustments were made to help create the prerequisites for a collective leadership, with close ties to the bottom of the Party and sensitive to the moods of the workers. In important sections, a series of new elections have taken place, to create the same basis in the bottom of the Party.

Through turning more attention to the steel and metal industry (Cleveland and Youngstown), developing struggles among the unemployed (Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati) extending the circulation of the Daily Worker, beginning intensive training and the establishment of a Workers School in Cleveland, giving close attention to the Scovill territory and developing struggles for Negro rights based on specific discrimination in Cleveland as well as the basic problems—strengthening the Party organizationally (especially Cleveland, Youngstown, Akron and if possible East Ohio)—and building the Party from among the broad masses of employed and part time workers, as the guarantee of a solid foundation, of all its mass work, the District Plenum is determined, if it secures the assistance each concentration district must expect from the C.C. to go forward in mobilizing the membership to successfully carry through these first steps in achieving the tasks of the Open Letter and the 17th Plenum Resolution.

JOIN THE
Communist Party
35 E. 12th STREET, N. Y. C.
Please send me more information on the Communist Party.
Name .....
Street .....
City .....

In the Home



CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

How food goes up by leaps and bounds! Those who can scrape a few dollars together will do well to lay in some staples now. I went to the "dime" store to stock up a few things in cans or jars, but was too late to beat the first price rise. The five-cent cans of sardines that were available last summer, are no more, and ditto a number of other items.

And how the "dime" store is blossoming with fifteen and twenty cent price tags! Glassware, dishes, dish cloths, wash cloths,—all on the climb. A wooden tray for silverware, a dime last summer,—fifteen cents now.

Of course the half starved, overworked Woolworth clerks will get a handsome wage-increase out of those fifty-percent price rises—I don't think! A strike by those girls would certainly be a most welcome novelty in the history of the class-struggle.

It is not to be forgotten that Barbara Hutton, the Woolworth heiress, (now "Princess Mdivani") recently bought in Paris the most lavish trousseau on record, and has just come into possession of more millions of dollars then she or any other individual could find any good use for.

Culinary Department

Meanwhile to prepare something to keep us alive while we think about how to organize the Woolworth girls, here is an old French kitchen-wrinkle. When a stock is needed as a basis for soup or any other dish, and no soup meat is available, it can be made from bread in the following way.

Put a large, thick slice of dry, stale bread (white is usually used), in a pan, add several cups of water, salt (pepper if you wish) and simmer very gently a minimum of an hour; two hours preferably. (A good one for a fireless cooker.) Then the bread is to be lifted out carefully with a pancake turner: or simply turn broth and bread into sieve and let drain a bit. Discard the ex-bread.

This broth may be used as a basis for a great variety of soups, either clear, or with milk for cream soups; these soups are called panades, from the French "pain," meaning bread. Any bits of left-over vegetable may be cooked in with it for flavor,—onion, parsley, celery, carrot, or such leaf or herb seasonings as you prefer. We can list, later, a number of panades.

Can You Make 'em Yourself?

Pattern 1527 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 40, 42 and 44. Size 16 takes 3⅝ yads 39 inch fabric and ½ yard contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instruction included.

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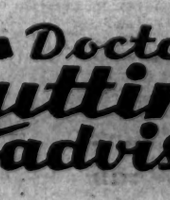
Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th St., New York City.



Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Poisoning from Apples

N. A. T., Buffalo. — Washing the apples in running water removes a certain amount of the insecticide, but not all of it. In order to remove the poison, known as lead arsenate and which is used as a spray, it is best to use a dilute solution of hydrochloric acid. If this is not obtainable, cut out the stem and the calyx part of the apple. These are the two ends of the core where most of the poison spray accumulates.

Poisoning from eating apples or other fruit such as pears, cherries, etc., is not rare. Children, particularly, often die from arsenic poisoning when they are given unwashed fruit to eat. Many obscure sicknesses in adults as well as in children are probably due to the duplicate action of arsenic and lead. The lead part of the spray which the farmers use against insects has an especially insidious action because it is a cumulative poison. This means that small amounts of lead which in themselves do not produce any poisoning may accumulate in the liver and in other organs and finally give rise to chronic lead poisoning, called plumbism.

When one thinks that, besides fruit, we are constantly absorbing small amounts of lead from certain cooking utensils, drinks and even from stockings, it is easy to realize the danger of lead poisoning which is always present if you are not careful. The reference to stockings is not a humorous one. Most of the stockings used by the working class is not made of pure silk, but of "weighted" silk or rayon. These fabrics have a considerable amount of lead in them which is easily absorbed through the skin, particularly when we perspire.

The amount of lead arsenate which the Department of Agriculture allows the fruit packers is twelve thousandths of a grain in each pound of fruit; but owing to the small number of fruit inspectors and to the peculiar attitude of the department which considers the commercial interests of the fruit packers rather than the health and life of the consumers, the average shipment of fruit has been found by numerous investigators to exceed twenty times the amount legally allowed. It is on account of this that England and France have put an embargo against American fruit. Thus an Englishman or a Frenchman is protected against the greed of our millionaire fruit packers, but our Department of Agriculture is too lax to protect its own citizens. If there is anything more you want to know about the question of poisoning from fruit sprays, we should be glad to give you more on the subject.

* * *

Frequent Menstruation

C. R.—The only danger in menstruating every two weeks is that you might become anemic due to excessive loss of blood. The causes of this condition are numerous; the usual one is congestion of the ovaries. As you are not giving sufficient details (not even your age) in your letter, it is impossible to state with any degree of certainty what the cause is in your particular case.

WHAT A WORLD!

By Michael Gold

The Tragedy of a Chow

HERE'S an anecdote told me by a friend who is a house painter:

I haven't had much work these past two years, as you know. The building trades are flat. No new house are going up in New York, and the landlords do few repairs on the old ones.

When there's a job occasionally, the racketeers at our A. F. of L. locals hand it on to their own lobbygows for a split.

Just the same, I manage to pick up a few crumbs. An old buddy of mine lives in Westchester and now and then does contracting on small jobs. When he needs a helper, he gives me the break.

Three weeks ago he landed something good; a job to repaint a 14-room country home belonging to some Wall Street big shot. One of those fake English manors, with oak quarterings, antique furniture and iron work. Just the usual mail order palace out of Sears Roebuck.

The lady of the house has been hanging around us a lot, "directing us." Such women have a lot of idle time. They get sick of movies, motoring, beauty parlors, their husbands, and even boozing.

House painters at work seem to give them a new thrill. They like to watch us and chatter at us all day.

This one is the usual millionaire's bride; flabby and calcomined, with the haughty air of a cheap Hollywood bum trying to put on the ritz. A forty-year old wreck of a flapper with a selfish face. She claims to be an invalid or something, but that's just an alibi for laziness, I guess. She looks beefy enough to me.

* * *

Lots of Trouble in Paradise

THE lady bores us stiff, telling us her troubles. They all do. Besides her famous operations, she has a dog to fill her life. It's one of those brownish-red chows, a sulky mutt with a mean hard eye like a cop's. Nobody is their friend—they never trouble to bark, they just bite. But the Lady is proud of this lousy dog. It has a pedigree, and has won a prize at a show. The way she talks about it, you'd think she's its mother. Maybe she is. I can't tell.

Anyway, all this past week she's been upset over the mutt. Listen to the reason and tell me if it don't make you want to puke.

It seems that though the dog is a female, the lady has never wanted it to have pups. It would make a mess, she says, besides, the mutt might lose its girlish figure. So whenever she (the mutt) gets in heat she is bandaged up and locked in a room away from the bad boys.

This system has gone on for three years. A few months ago, however, something went wrong. It seems Friend Husband had taken the mutt out for a walk and it broke its leash and ran away. The father and mother went wild. They telephoned the police, advertised, offered rewards. It must have been very tough. I and my buddy almost bust out crying, hearing her (the Lady) tell it.

Then, thank christ, they found the mutt. It had wandered across the railroad tracks into one of those slums so often hidden behind millionaire's suburbs.

The chow had strayed to the home of a jobless carpenter living on county relief. It seems his kids had a dog too, one of those floppy yellow hounds kids are crazy about.

"Well," says the Lady, "we were alarmed at once. We were, of course, thankful to have our dear Li Hung Chow restored to us, and we gave the man a reward, but what of his own dog?

"Was it a male? We asked him. Yes, it was a male, he said. Had it by any unlucky chance had 'un affaire' with our darling Li? The man didn't know, being one of those unshaved persons not interested in the finer things of life."

* * *

The Fate Worse Than Death

SO LI was taken home to her lamp chops and cream and silk blankets. Weeks passed, and the unhappy parents worried and worried. The suspense was awful. Poor father couldn't keep his mind on his burglar business and was always phoning home from Wall Street for news. Mammy went into her 21st nervous breakdown.

Then, last week, the horrible truth came out. Yes, Li had met the fate worse than death. She had lost her honor. She had slipped on the banana peel of sex at last—gone the way of all flesh and sinned, sinned. In other words, the mutt was pregnant.

I started to kid the Lady while she was mournfully telling us this, but my buddy winked and warned me not to. I got his point—this was too serious. The Lady might get sore and fire us. Times being so hard, we slapped on paint and patiently listened all that week, trying not to snicker.

It sure was a melodrammer. How that Lady carried on. Thinks of it, a pedigree chow having an affair with a common yellow mutt! Something drastic had to be done. She asked our advice many times a day, and we tried to act sympathetic and not laugh.

Finally a dog doctor was called in. He had a Vandyck and a black satchel, and looked like Bill Shakespeare. The Lady had him in the library for almost an hour. Bill was trying to persuade her about something, talking slow and pompous in a bass voice. And she was acting up, squeaking in her hysterical voice.

They came out, at last. She'd been crying. Moping her eyes, the Lady told us the fatal news. It would be awful, she couldn't bear to think of her darling chow on a bed of pain, but it was the lesser of two evils.

We went on slapping paint and trying hard not to snicker. All that week was full of excitement. The dog was taken one day to the hospital; it came back in a private dog-ambulance, attended by a good-looking nurse in white, who stayed at the house for several days.

Life was arranged for that dog—telephones muffled, quiet everywhere. The Lady popped in and out of the sickroom, taking the mutt's temperature or feeding it French chocolates. Even Daddy stayed home one morning with baby, when he should have been in Wall Street.

You've got to remember it's a mighty serious business even for an aristocratic mutt—this having an abortion.

Young Pioneer Looks Forward to Jan. 6th Issue of the "Daily"

NEW YORK. — Not only adult workers but also workers' children are looking forward to the 24-page, tenth anniversary edition of the Daily Worker, which will be issued on Jan. 6th.

The following letter is from a young Pioneer living in Chicago:

Dear Comrade Editor: — We would like to renew our sub for the Daily Worker, but dad isn't working just now. He is a hat operator and may go back to work the middle of January.

Because we have no money now and would like to renew our sub, I am asking a favor of the Daily Worker to continue our sub. I am a young Pioneer. We find we need the Daily Worker in the house every day. We give the 'Daily' to the Negro janitor, and he and his kids read it. I read the Daily Worker is getting a new press, and so in honor I am sort of drawing a little cartoon that I hope you print. It's about war. The boss holds it in surprise for the worker, but the worker with

the Daily Worker is going to beat him. I hope you like it, and print it. I hope you send me the Jan. 6th issue. I like the Daily Worker very much. I liked the serial story 'S. S. Utah.'

'Always Ready,'

Milton Kostin.

New York.

Daily Worker:

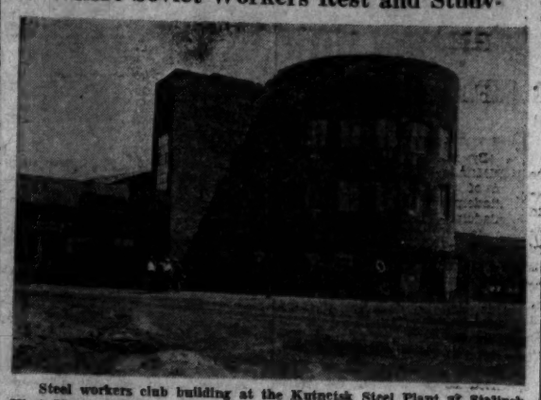
Dear Editor:—Enclosed you will find $1 to help towards the $40,000 Daily Worker Fund. This is my second donation, for in my first I promised I would send more.

Sincerely,

AN ARCHITECT.

Greet the "Daily" on Its Tenth Anniversary January 6th!

Where Soviet Workers Rest and Study



Steel workers club building at the Kuznetsk Steel Plant at Stalinsk, West Siberia, U. S. S. R.

From Moscow to Siberia

Udarniks in Steel

By WALT CARMON

PART IV.

There are 338 udarniks among the 819 workers at the Kuznetsk Coal Preparing Plant and the Coke Ovens in Stalinsk. More figures for those bourgeois editors who shed crocodile tears because there is no incentive to work in the Soviet Union.

We meet with these udarniks in a large room that is covered with charts and diagrams. Here is the cross-section of an aeroplane motor. There the heart, liver and lungs of a tractor. Next to it the mechanism of a rifle. The udarnik is not only a student of technique but he is also prepared to defend it.

In an informal way they tell us of their life here. Comrade Boshorin says: "Don't have any illusions about us. We have great difficulties as well as achievements. There is so much that we have inherited from the old way of living that we haven't got rid of yet.

"There's still the feeling among us that we are working for private owners, not for Socialism. All of us do not guard the machines as our common property."

Other udarniks have good reason to complain. Food products are not always up to standard. At times they are not plentiful enough. Lots of room here for improvement. "After all," they say, and quite correctly, "the best and plenty of it is none too good for an udarnik in heavy industry."

Then there is the housing shortage. New buildings arise so fast that the skyline changes almost daily. There hasn't even been time to destroy the mud huts standing in front of them from where the workers have moved. But the steel giant named after Stalin grows faster. Every day new workers are drawn off the steppes of Siberia, sometimes out of a yurt of some nomad tribe. Homes must be provided for all of them. All these difficulties have not been solved yet. The way to Socialism is not lined with beds of roses.

Nor is it made up of manufactured heroes. These are real human people. Take Yurov.

Yurov Is Mastering Technique

Yurov came here a year ago from the little town of Slavgorod, near Omsk. He managed to eke out an existence between farming and repairing the shoes of neighbors. There's a twinkle in his eye when he tells this. He can appreciate the humor of it now. He joined the Red Army in 1930. He was released after three months' service. He returned to his village, where he was a handy man to teach a class in manual training at the village school. Then he became forest warden of his village. He wanted to farm, but his horse went lame.

About this time workers in his village were being recruited for the New Kuznetsk Steel Plant. He jumped at the chance. He doesn't know why, he says. He just wanted to see. And he chose a hard job at the beginning. Where the heat rises above the coke ovens. He opened the small doors over the ovens so the "Charging Larry" could feed coal to the flames. Six months later he was promoted to the gas tanks. He watches the pressure, shuts off the valves, he has responsible work now. Yurov is on the way to mastering technique.

Two blast furnaces at Kuznetsk are pouring steel now. A third will be ready before this is in print. For the fourth, which is being built, skilled men are being trained. Yurov is one of them. When he completes his courses he will be in charge of a brigade in Blast Furnace No. 4.

Yurov studies four hours an evenings, 18 days a month.

"Isn't this a bit too much?" we ask. Seven hours a day over the hot ovens, and then four hours at night in school is no cinch.

"Well," says Yurov, "my work leaves me 16 hours a day. I can easily spare four of them."

Does he like it here better than in the village? He answers that without hesitation.

In the village his hours were never certain. Nor his meals. He fixed windows, repaired boots. Sometimes he ate, and often he missed meals. Now he knows how many hours of work he has. He can study. He eats three full meals a day. And he looks as if he could enjoy them. A healthy color to red cheeks, in a head rising above two broad shoulders.

What's Fascism?

Only one thing bothers him. He reads the foreign news alright. But this question of Fascism. Just what is it? He knows in general what it is. He knows it is "no friend of his." But he is now living under a workers' government and all this seems so far away.

Of course, he is no Party member. "Wait till I know more about it," he says. He's mastering years of technique crowded into only a few months. When he has that "by the tail," then he'll study his question of politics which is bothering him a lot.

Yorov has a wife and a three-year-old boy. He says there's no sense in going back to his village.

Yurov, udarnik at the Coke Ovens of the New Kuznetsk steel plant named after Stalin, is leaping over a couple of hundred years of human progress in a few years. Yurov is now marching towards Socialism.

(To Be Continued)

Rush your orders for the Jan. 8 Tenth Anniversary issue of the Daily Worker. 24 Pages. The biggest and best Daily Worker in the history of our paper.

Stage and Screen

"The Wooden Slipper" And "Oliver Oliver" To Be Offered Here By Wiman

Two new productions are announced for next week by Dwight Deere Wiman. They are "The Wooden Slippers," a comedy by amson Raphaelson, with Dorothy Hall, Ross Alexander, Cecilia Loftus and Montague Love, which will open at the Ritz Theatre on Jan. 1, and "Oliver Oliver," a comedy by Paul Osborn, which is scheduled for the Playhouse on Thursday, Jan. 4. Alexandra Carlisle, Ann Andrews, Tom Chalmers and Bretaigne head the cast of "Oliver Oliver."

Pierre Watkin, Fred' Forman, Philip Huston, Hilda Spong and Constance McKay will play important roles in "Whatever Possessed Her," the farce by Hardwick Nevin, which is due on Broadway in January.

"The Throne Of The Gods" And "Dassan" At The Cameo

"The Throne Of The Gods," an adventure film (dealing with the ascent of Jongsong, the highest peaks of the Himalayas in Central Asia, is the principal screen feature at the Cameo Theatre. On the same program, the Cameo is showing "Dassan," a visit to the penguin island of the same name.

Eddie Cantor's new film, "Roman Scandals," screened from the story by George S. Kaufman and Robert Sherwood, is being presented by United Artists at Rivoli Theatre. Others in the cast include Ruth Etting, Gloria Stewart, David Manners and Verse Teasdale.

Greta Garbo's newest production. "Queen Christiana," a Metro-Goldwyn picture, had its premiere last night at the Astor Theatre. S. N. Behrman did the adaptation and dialogue

John Gilbert, Ian Keith, Lewis Stone and Elizabeth Young are in the supporting cast.

The short subjects at the Trans-

United Front Supporters Aid Party Training School

NEW YORK.—The United Front Supporters raised $40 for the Communist Party National Training School at a house party held Dec. 16. The same group has contributed $37 to the sustaining fund of the Workers Center, and has ordered 500 copies of the special anniversary edition of the Daily Worker.

WHAT'S ON

CELEBRATE THE 10TH DAILY WORKER ANNIVERSARY ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30 from 8 P. M. to 2 A. M. at the Bronx Coliseum. SEE AD FOR PROGRAM.

REGISTRATION is now going on for the Harlem Workers School, 200 W. 135th St. Room 215B.

Wednesday

SUSAN WOODRUFF, author and lecturer, will give an illustrated lecture on "My Second Visit to Soviet Russia," at 1071 Bergen St., Brooklyn. Auspices, Prospect Park F.S.U.

M. J. OLGIN will speak on the History of the Soviet Union at the Labor Temple Auditorium, 14th St. and 2nd Ave. Auspices F.S.U., N. Y. District and Downtown Br. This is the first of a series of five lectures. Admission 25c.

SARAH RICE will speak on "Women and Children in the Soviet Union" at Broadway Mansion, 209 E. Broadway, at 8:30 p.m. Auspices F.S.U.

J. ARCH will speak on "15 Years of Soviet Russia's History" at Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St. at 8 p.m. Auspices, Yorkville Br. F.S.U.

CLARTE, 304 W. 58th St. Lecture in French, "Peut on organiz la production sous ein systeme capitaliste" by Rene Botne at 8.30 p.m.

OPEN FORUM at Tom Mooney Br. I.L.D., 108 E. 14th St., Room 202. Speaker, Paul Miller on Current Events.

Thursday

VETERANS' Mobilization Rally of Workers Exservicemen's League, Post 1, at 302 E. 12th St. at 8 p.m.

INSIDE STORY of the Scottsboro Trials by Joseph Brodsky on Friday, Dec. 29 at Rand School, 7 E. 15th St. Auspices, N. Y. District I.L.D. Tickets 25c in advance at Workers Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St., I.L.D., 570 Broadway, Rand Book Shop, 7 E. 15th Street.

Lux Theatre this week include "Love in Tents," a Smith and Dale comedy; Rubinof and his orchestra with Jean Sargent; a Silly Symphony cartoons "Pied Pipe." The newreel includes "Headlines of 1933" and other news items.

AMUSEMENTS

AMERICAN PREMIERE!
FEDOR OZEP'S "MIRAGES" De PARIS
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Added Feature—10th Anniversary Celebration in Moscow
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THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD Thea., 52d St., W. of B'way Evs.8.30 Mats.Thurs.&Sat.2.30

MOLNAR'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
with Osgood PERKINS—June WALKER
EMPIRE Thea., B'way & 40 St., Evs. 8.40 Mats.Wed.,Thur.,&Sat.

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
MARY OF SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES PHILIP MERIVALE HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN Thea., 52d St., W. of B'way Evs.8.50 Mats.Thur.&Sat.2.50

Roland YOUNG and Laura HOPE CREWS in
"Her Master's Voice"
Plymouth Thea., W. 45th St. Evs. 8.40 Mats. Mon., Thur., Fri., Sat.

THE ANTI-WAR PLAY
PEACE ON EARTH
by the authors of "MERRY-GO-ROUND"
KYLE CRICHTON says:—"Daring, Truly Dramatic, Important."
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TWO OUT OF A MILLION

By ESTHER LOWELL

THERE was a seared look in his grey eyes as he looked into the car window to answer our questions. The look of eyes that have been scorched by many deeply painful sights. I have seen such a look in the eyes of war veterans who had to callous themselves outwardly against unecounted shocks.

"I'm going home," he said. "Home to Jonesboro." He named a little town that hugs the foothills of the Carolina Blue Ridges.

His face showed dismay when we said we were turning off at the next crossroads, already within sight.

"I sure do wish you folks were going my way," he said. He half hesitated as he took his hands from the car door.

"How far have you come today?"

"Been walking all morning from Statesville. Got off the freight there early."

Statesville was twenty miles away.

"How far is it to Jonesboro?"

"About nine mile. I sure do wish you folks were going that-away."

It was getting late. It would take him the rest of the afternoon—"evening," as they say in the South—to get home, unless he was lucky enough to get a hitch on this back-country road. It really was not so much out of our way to give him a life for some of the nine miles.

"Well, now, that's mighty kind of you," said the boy when we made room among the camp gear for him.

* * *

HE LOOKED to be about 23, with curly blonde hair that was almost kinky. His face was tanned and smooth. Maybe he was younger than he looked. A friendly face that rippled into a smile as he settled back on the seat and laid his overall roll beside him. He wore gray pants and a roughneck sweater.

As we rode, he told us bits of his story. He had been a finisher-hand in a southern blanket mill up to ten months ago. He was one of 600 workers, working 12 hours a day, 60 a week, until the lay-offs began.

"You're single; you can get along!" the bossman told him.

That "get along" had a double meaning.

No warning of this. Being young and strong, he had thought himself safe.

"I was aiming to get married at Easter," he told us softly.

Nothing to do in the little mill town; so he took to the road.

"Started with a little money but it gave out long ago. At first I rode buses, then hitch-hiked and rode the freights. I worked when I could. Went to Chicago and then west. Did a little cafe work in Los Angeles. Worked last baking for a relief station in Houston, Texas.

"The bums liked me. When they'd come in and ask for food, I gave 'em enough for two meals."

Did he never think of himself as a "bum"—nor of the other "bums" as jobless workers like himself?

"Missed some meals myself, not many."

"Guess some weren't always what you wanted?"

"You bet not," he laughted wryly. "But I never wrote home for money. I made up my mind when I left, I never would ask them for money. But once or twice I came mighty near it.

"There sure were a lot of folks on the roads. Men and women, too, and even some with children. Mostly men on freights. I saw 250 on one train coming from Kentucky into Tennessee."

* * *

HOW did he avoid arrest? Had a line with the cops and railway dicks.

"I was always 'trying to get home'," he explained. "They'd arrest others, but somehow, they always let me go."

He had heard that the blanket mill was running three eight-hour shifts now under N.R.A. Hoped he'd get back his job. No organization message had ever reached him.

He asked us to stop at a modest bungalow in one of the small towns we passed, but here in North Carolina it stood out as nicer than usual.

"My sister lives here. She'd be glad to fix you up some supper, if you'll stay awhile."

Nobody was in; so we drove on.

"I'm surprising my folks," he said. "I didn't write. Won't you come along in with me and I know they'll fix you up something to eat?"

That's southern hospitality that you don't get at the big white houses where landlords and bosses live.

We declined and left him to walk up the short hilly street alone.

"Boy, I've learned more since I left 10 months ago than I ever learned before," he declared before he left. The smile was mirthless, ringed with the painful memories of one of capitalism's million homeless youths in the richest land in the world.

* * *

TODAY my friend came in from marketing.

"Say, a big boy in overalls, hunching up with cold, just asked me on the street: 'Where's your subway, miss?' When I showed him, 'Right here', he said: 'I don't like your New York much'. So I told him I didn't either.

"'Where are you from?' I asked him.

"'I'm from Montana', he said. 'Where are you from?'

"'Oh, from far away', I told him, 'from Russia'. I might as well have said the moon.

"'Look, I got my grandfather's shoes on', he showed me. 'There's nothing for me on the farm. I came here looking for work and can't find none. Gee, I hate to ask a woman, but I'm hungry'.

"He looked it, too; so what could I do? Give him a talk and tell him to go to the Unemployed Councils, yes, but he's hungry now. So I gave him what little change I had."

* * *

Two homeless youths from the million or more from factories and farms to whom we must bring a message of hope—the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, organization of workers and farmers to fight for bread now. Homeless youth whom we must teach to unite and fight for a nation run by their own class—workers and farmers—with no stuffed idle rich and no starving idle poor.

TUNING IN

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Shirley Howard, Songs; Jesters Trio
7:15—Billy Bachelor—Sketch
7:30—Lum and Abner
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
8:00—Bert Lahr, Comedian; Olsen Orch.
8:30—Wayne King Orch.
9:00—Troubadours Orch.; Kay Francis, Actress
9:30—Phil Duey, Baritone; Reisman Orch.
10:00—Hillbilly Music
10:30—National Forum
11:00—Elkins Orch.
11:15—Jesters Trio
11:30—Bestor Orch.
12:00—Harris Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Scottch Orch.

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WOR—710 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Sports—Ford Frick
7:15—News—Gabriel Heatter
7:30—Terry and Ted—Sketch
7:45—Talk—Harry Hershfield
8:00—Detectives Black and Blue—Mystery Drama
8:15—Billy Jones and Ernie Hare, Songs
8:30—Handel's Oratorio—The Messiah
9:30—Pauline Alpert, Piano
9:30—Dorothy Miller, Garfield Swift, Songs; Shackley Orch.
10:00—De Marco Girls; Frank Sherry, Tenor
10:15—Current Events—Harlan Eugene Read
10:30—Dance Orch.
11:00—Weather Report
11:02—Moonbeams Trio
11:30—Scotti Orch.
12:00—Martin Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—John Herrick, Songs
7:30—Potash and Perlmutter
7:45—Hollywood—Irene Rich
8:00—Silent Bombshell—Sketch
8:30—Dangerous Paradise—Sketch
8:45—Red Davis—Sketch
9:00—Warden Lewis E. Lawes in 20,000 Years in Sing Sing—Sketch; Sing Sing Prison Band
9:30—Concert Orch.
10:00—Egon Petri, Piano; Symphony Orch.
11:00—Anthony Frome, Tenor
11:30—Madriguera Orch.
12:00—Molina Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Scott Orch.

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WABC—860 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Myrt and Marge
7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30—Travelers Ensemble
7:45—News—Boake Carter
8:00—Green Orch.; Men About Town Trio; Vivien Ruth, Songs
8:15—News—Edwin C. Hill
8:30—Albert Spalding, Violin; Ozzie Thibault, Baritone; Voorhees Orch.
9:00—Philadelphia Orch.
9:15—Stoopnagle and Budd, Comedians; Vera Van, Contralto; Renard Orch.
9:30—Lombardo Orch.; Burns and Allen, Comedy
10:00—Waring Orch.
10:30—News Reports
10:45—Warnow Orch.; Gertrude Nissen, Songs
11:15—Modern Male Chorus
11:30—Nelson Orch.
12:00—Little Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Hall Orch.
1:00—Redman Orch.

5-Month Course in Photography to Begin Jan. 5

NEW YORK.—The Film and Photo League has announced a five-month course in elementary still photography, to begin Friday evening, Jan. 5, 1934, which will cover the following topics: Study of the camera structure, light and sensitive material, taking of pictures, development, printing and enlarging, etc.

Each evening there will be a discussion, lecture and demonstration - the entire class, after which the group will split up into small study groups of about ten, each group to conduct its own set of demonstrations and experiments under the leadership of its own instructor. As far as limitations of space and time will permit, the students will carry on the work themselves. The work will be conducted on a practical rather than a theoretical basis, and will be linked up with the actual taking of pictures by the students.

It is planned to have famous photographers at the school from time to time to give the class special talks on different aspects of photography. Students need not have equipment or previous experience, although it is expected that they will secure a camera and take pictures after the work of the course has begun.

Classes will be held Friday evenings 8:15, at the Film and Photo League's headquarters at 116 Lexington Ave., near 28th St. Registration is now open on the following evenings: Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday from 6 to 10.

JIM MARTIN

A Stranger from Chicago

by QUIRT

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

"America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1933

Japan's War Moves

FEVERISH war provocations by Japanese imperialism in the Far East, especially directed against the Soviet Union, figure prominently in the news for the past few weeks.

Yesterday the Daily Worker published the pointed questions of the Communist Deputy Doriot, directed to the French Ministry about the tremendous increase in arms and other war supplies shipped by French arms manufacturers to Japan. Today we print a cable received from Moscow telling of the heated provocations disseminated by the Japanese official press agency "Rengo" and the Japanese newspaper "Asahi" about an imagined alliance of the Soviet Union, the United States and China for war in Manchuria as well as the canard about renting Shakalin Island to the United States for war bases.

Japan is rapidly building strategic railway lines in Manchuria, aimed specifically and directly against the Soviet Union. Japan's army is constantly deploying towards Inner and Outer Mongolia. These latest provocative inventions serve in advance to lay the basis for justifying a planned and premeditated Japanese armed attack on the Soviet Union.

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THE JAPANESE militarists from their very first blow in Manchuria have had their eyes on the Soviet Union, striving, building, provocating, preparing for war.

The firm peace policy of the Soviet Union, plus the rapid building of socialism and the effective military defense of the Soviet Union, as well as its victories on the diplomatic field, have warded off this war up to now.

But now Japanese imperialism, feeling its deepening crisis, frustrated in its original plans for rapidly exploding a war on the Eastern and Western fronts against the Soviet Union, is now becoming more active than ever.

The forcing of recognition by the United States of the Soviet Union particularly irks the war mongers in Japan. They dread this peace move of the Soviet Union. Now with the masses of China moving against Chiang Kai-shek (prostitute alternately of American and Japanese imperialisms), the Japanese militarists are becoming uneasy over the resistance of the Chinese workers and peasants in Manchuria.

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TO ROB greater slices of territory and to insure their plunder of Manchuria, the Japanese militarists now seem bent in deadly earnest to provoke war against the workers' fatherland.

Here in the United States we must not forget that American imperialism is supplying Japan with huge arms' supplies for this war against the common enemy of all imperialist powers. American imperialism is rapidly speeding its war armaments, against Japan on the one hand, but just as readily against the Soviet Union once the holy war of capitalism begins against the victorious proletarian revolution.

We must increase our anti-war activities, particularly now, exposing Japanese imperialist machinations and doing everything we can to stop shipment of arms to Japan for its rapidly approaching war against the Soviet Union.

Defend the Soviet Union!

Our Celebration

THE WORKERS in the Soviet Union turn out in large masses to celebrate their victories in the epochal struggle to establish Socialism. There is mass rejoicing whenever an important industrial plant is completed, which means more strength to the revolutionary proletariat.

We workers in America also have victories to celebrate, victories gained in face of an hostile government, in face of hostile armed forces, victories that are leading us towards the establishment of a Soviet America.

The tenth anniversary of the Daily Worker is such a victory. In this victory every revolutionary workers has a share. Daily Worker agents have been clubbed and arrested for spreading the "Daily" among the masses. Workers have given their last pennies to give it the financial sinews. Through the loyalty and devotion of the workers, the Daily Worker, central organ of the Communist Party, U.S.A., has grown from a weekly publication into a daily newspaper that is playing a major role in undermining the hunger-giving capitalist system.

This great victory, the tenth triumphant year of our Daily Worker, will be celebrated by New York workers this Saturday evening at the Bronx Coliseum.

Attend this celebration. Rejoice over your victory and the victory of your fellow-revolutionary workers.

Report on UMWA Confab

ON SATURDAY, the Daily Worker printed the Communist Program of Action in the Mine Field.

One of the very important and immediate tasks brought out in this program, for the attention of all districts in mine territories, was the preparations for the United Mine Workers of America national convention set for the latter part of January.

The Daily Worker would like to hear promptly from all districts what they are doing in preparing for this convention.

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IMMEDIATE reporting on this phase of activity in the mine fields will stimulate our activity in preparation for this convention.

We urge all districts to cooperate with us in sending in reports of every phase of the work in connection with the U.M.W.A. convention.

We want news from U.M.W.A. locals on the presentation of the demands outlined in the Program of Action. We would like reports on meetings for the election of delegations. All such information should be sent in for publication without delay.

Our Readers and the C. P.

THERE are many readers of the Daily Worker who are not members of the Communist Party, and it is to them we address this editorial.

Some of you have been readers of this Communist organ for a long time. You have followed the reports of the workers' struggles and of the revolutionary movement throughout the world. As readers of this paper you know the need of a revolutionary party of the workingclass leading in the struggle for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a workers' rule.

For some reason you have not taken the important step of actually enlisting in the ranks of the Communist Party. You hope that the Communist Party will grow, will become more powerful as a leader of the daily struggles of the workers, and as a powerful revolutionary force achieving the final victory. But you, who are closest to us, must know that if you do not join, if those nearest to the Party do not enter its ranks, we are hemmed in by a large body of sympathizers who are not the most vital feeders for the Party ranks.

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UNDOUBTEDLY, many of you already play an active role in the mass organizations, the trade unions, fraternal organizations, or in shop activity. But this is not enough. We must build the central, directing force of the workers, its revolutionary political party to increase these mass activities. In the ranks of the Party you can function best even in the very fields in which you are now active. By becoming a member of the Party you receive the political training which can be gained only by Party membership that will give you a more conscious and more effective role in your mass organization and among your fellow workers. You can bring to the Party the thousand-and-one problems that face the workers around you, help to solve these problems, help to make the Party more closely linked with the masses.

You have read many appeals we have made for membership in the Communist Party. Perhaps you did not think this applied directly to you—that it applied to some specific groups of workers or to those not regularly connected with the activities of the Party either through the circulation and reading of the Daily Worker, or in the revolutionary trade unions.

But that is not so. We appeal directly to you, readers of the Daily Worker, to join the Communist Party.

You should take this step now. Do not wait until you are personally invited to join, or until some one hands you an application card. Do not wait for the recruiting campaign to reach you. Join on your own initiative and become an active fighter in our ranks.

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WE KNOW that many times there are obstacles real and imagined that keep many readers of the Daily Worker from joining the Communist Party. If you think there are such obstacles we would like to hear about them from you so we can take them up and discuss them with you.

The Communist Party to function as the revolutionary leader of the workers in all their struggles must get your support not only at election time, or in strike struggles that effect you, or in its various campaigns—but from day to day, through your direct involvement in its political and organizational work.

To be consistent reader of the Daily Worker, we know, is to be tied up with the struggles of the revolutionary Party, to be interested in the growth of the Communist Party. Some workers feel that, at this time, this is sufficient. They will wait until some future time to join.

Is there a more opportune time than now to join the Party? We are on the eve of sharper and more decisive struggles against growing fascism, against the new attacks planned by the Roosevelt regime, against the growing war danger. By building the force which makes possible the Daily Worker, by training yourself in the ranks of the Communist Party, you help to build now the conscious revolutionary leader of the workingclass, the Communist Party. When thousands of workers who should be in the Party do this, the Party is deprived of some of the best and most active forces among the workers who rightly belong in its ranks.

Think this over. Then come into our ranks. Let us hear from you, either with an application to the Party, or on your reasons why you do not immediately join the Party.

For Schools and for War

"FREE education" — this has always been the boast of the capitalist rulers of bourgeois democracy.

But what the capitalist rulers, and their Roosevelt Government at Washington really think about education is glaringly visible in the latest report of the National Education Association, which reveals the following:

1. Over 2,000 country schools have been forced to shut down for lack of funds from their local governments. Hundreds more will have to shut down by March 1.

2. The country's school teachers have been robbed of over $40,000,000 in back pay now owing to them and probably gone for good.

3. More than 25,000 teachers have been dropped "for lack of funds" at the same time that 1,000,000 more children have been added to the school rolls, adding to the already scandalous overcrowding and heavy teacher load.

4. In many cases the school terms are less than they were 75 and 100 years ago.

What do the capitalist local, State and National Governments mean when they rob the children of the workers of the most elementary rights of education, "for lack of funds"!

The local, State and National Governments have plenty of funds. But when it is a choice of paying the loans of the bankers, when it is a choice of paying the interest to the bond holders, and the coupon clippers on time, or else of closing the schools, the capitalist governments, from the smallest village to the Roosevelt government at Washington, always takes one choice—they pay the bankers and close the schools.

The Roosevelt government is strangling the most elementary progress in education. It is going back to the conditions of 75 to 100 years ago. It is growing more and more culturally barbarous.

Closed schools, unpaid teachers—BUT ONE BILLION DOLLARS FOR WAR PREPARATIONS FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS FUND!

Here is the reactionary heart of the Roosevelt government laid bare.

Unlimited funds for the banks, for war preparations! Hunger, cultural degradation of the masses! This is the program of Roosevelt.

Join the Communist Party

35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

5,000 STUDENTS CRY "DOWN WITH GRAU, BATISTA!"

Demonstrators Join With Strikers Against Terror

By WALTER RELIS

HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 22 (By Mail).—The illusion spread deliberately by the bourgeois press of the U. S. that the Grau government has its main support from the students of Cuba was effectively contradicted today when nearly 5,000 students of Havana stood in front of the Presidential Palace shouting: "Down with Grau, Death to Batista, We Want the Head of Carbo."

The direct cause of the demonstration was the arrest and detention yesterday of 80 students, among them the leader of the Ala Izquierda, the left students' organization, Carvajal of the Normal School of Havana. Yesterday these students attempted to storm the Normal School and remove the director of the school by force. The director is opposed to any student participation in the management of the school and is, therefore, hated by all the students. However, the assault was unsuccessful because a company of soldiers is stationed just across the street from the school—all the students were arrested immediately. In the morning of the same day more than 1,000 students of the Instituto Havana had demonstrated against the Grau terror.

Fear Pro-Grau Banner

During the demonstration the employees of the Henry Clay American tobacco trust hung a banner outside their offices just across the way from the palace reading: "Tobacco workers support Grau—long live the 80 per cent law." The students answerd: "Haul it down, haul it down." It remained in position. Then as one the 5,000 surged toward the Henry Clay Building. In haste the banner was dropped from the fourth floor and when it reached the waiting students it was ripped to shreds.

Back to the palace they went just as 80 striking Woolworth girls rounded the corner with placards: "Down with the imperialist Woolworth, boycott the 10-cent stores, free the students and worker prisoners."

They had come from the 10-cent store on San Rafael St., which has open its doors with scab labor. The police had attacked their demonstration in front of the store. The students shouted welcome to the 10-cent girls and joind them in shouting: "Down with the Yankee imperialists." Students and workers mingled.

A member of the Ala Izquierda stood up on the base of one of the palace pillars and spoke. He pointed out that when the Grau government sent soldiers to break the ranks of the striking Woolworth girls when they attempted to picket it was defending American imperialism in Cuba. He spoke also against the fascist labor decrees of the present government, which provide for government trade unions similar to those in Fascist Germany. Cheers greeted his speech and individual shouts against Yankee imperialism soon became the roar of the entire mass.

"Porristas, Assassins!"

On the balcony of the palace, watching the demonstration were civil and military officials of the government. The students hurled at them: "Porristas," "assassins." A student painted on one of the pillars in large red letters: "We demand liberty for all students, workers and soldier prisoners—A.I.E." (Ala Izquierda Estudiantil). The same student ran around to the front of the palace and painted on the wall: "Down with the government which assassinates workers and students."

Just as he finished, soldiers from the palace caught hold of him and attempted to drag him into the palace. His companions ran and notified the other students. A crowd rushed around the palace and freed their comrade as he was being pulled into the palace. But they went to the rear of the palace with their released companion.

At this point President Grau came to the front of the balcony with his hypocritical grin. He began his demagogic handshake in the air, but was stopped cold by angered shouts. He tried to speak, but the jeering would not permit this. Then in desperation he waved a sheet which ostensibly was an order for the release of the student prisoners. "Now, now!" shouted the students, "We don't believe your promises!" Grau was compelled to retreat into his machine gun-guarded palace. With Grau's disappearance an armored car arrived. It drove directly towards the student mass attempting to disrupt the demonstration. However, ranks were kept solid and the car was forced to leave amid shouts of "killers, assassins."

Free Two Students

After the armored car left several students brought notice that two students of the Instituto had been arrested and taken to the Central Police Station, only a short distance from the palace. The student and worker demonstrators ran immediately to the police station, rushing past the two unresisting soldier guards who stood at the corner near the station. They shouted for the release of the two students. As they reached the front of the station, the huge metal doors were bolted. One of the arrested students opened a window and raised a clenched fist of greeting. The demonstrators cheered and shouted: "Let's break in and free them." They pressed against the tremendous doors. However, in order to avoid further trouble, the door was opened by the police. Some students grabbed their two companions, hoisted them to their shoulders and marched out of the police station. After a few moments of enthusiastic cheering, the demonstration moved on the office of the "brain trust" of the Grau regime, the offices of Guiteras and Lunaides in the Department of the Interior and War. Enroute they shouted for the head of Carbo and the death of Batista, and on nearing the building of the Department of the Interior they yelled: "Down with Guiteras."

When they reached the building, officials shouted that all the prisoners would soon be free. They appealed to the students to be patient, but only roars of "Now, Now," came in return. Traffic was completely stopped. Students mounted the window sills and spoke.

Wound Striker

A Woolworth striker told how a fellow striker had been severely wounded in the chest by the police. She pointed out that Grau was the enemy of the masses of Cuba. One girl member of Ala stood on top of a new Packard parked in front of the office of the Department of the Interior and stated that workers and students had a common enemy, Yankee imperialism and the Cuban bourgeoisie. All this time students were chalking walls and autos with slogans. The demonstrators had hardly been in front of the Guiteras office for a half hour when soldiers began to fire on the students. Some students ran into nearby cafes and made barricades of the tables. Some ducked under a train car and others sought shelter in the garage of the Department of the Interior.

Most, however, were exposed to the shooting, which continued intensely for about seven minutes. There were no casualties because the firing was intended only to disrupt the demonstration. Immediately as the firing ceased the demonstrators reformed, with the participants shouting for a stop to the Grau terror.

The soldiers and sailors who had been shooting left the scene. Two sailors, however, had been standing by, waving to the students, with guns resting on the ground. Several students rushed to the sailors and raised them on their shoulders, while the rest shouted: "Long live the soldiers and sailors who do not serve the exploiters," "Long live the Agrarian Anti-Imperialist Revolution." The two sailors took bullets from their belts and distributed them among the students.

COVERING UP THE EVIDENCE

—By Burck

NEWS ATEM.—Judge Buenger, presiding at the Reichstag trial—in his summing up of the case—declared that the evidence showed that the Nazis were absolutely guiltless of setting fire to the Reichstag, as charged by the International Commission of Jurists in London, and world opinion.

Foreign News Briefs

Rush Troops to Leticia

PARA, Brazil, Dec. 26.—The governments of Colombia and Peru are again rushing troops into the disputed Leticia region in preparation to re-open the armed conflict following the collapse of the "peace" negotiations. Ecuador is also mobilizing troops on the border.

Departure of three Peruvian destroyers for Iquitos was followed today with the arrival of a Colombian transport carrying 400 soldiers.

Ecuador Students Win Strike

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Dec. 26.—Striking students of Rocafuerte College who barricaded themselves in preparation to defy threatened police attacks, today won their strike when several professors to whom they objected, handed in their resignations. The students held possession of the college and grounds for over a month.

Japan Seeks Trade In Turkey

ISTAMBUL, Dec. 26.—Japan has concluded an agreement with Turkey, aiming to increase the sale of Japanese goods in that country, at the expense of their British rivals.

Resign Political Posts

VIENNA, Dec. 26.—Catholic priests, elected on the Christian Social (Catholic Centre) Party, have resigned their seats in the National Parliament, the provisional diets and the various municipal and community councils.

Soviet Balloon To Soar Again

MOSCOW, Dec. 26.—Soviet aviation officials plan to send the Soviet stratosphere balloon "U. S. S. R." up in January to beat its own world record of 63,304 feet, and to add to the mass of valuable scientific data gained by the previous flight.

Syrian Masses Hit French Slave Pact

DAMASCUS, Syria, Dec. 26.—One woman was killed and scores injured when French police attacked an anti-imperialist demonstration by spraying the crowd with hot water from a fire hose.

The demonstration protested the terms of a treaty proposed by the French rulers of "Independent Syria," calling for a 25-year enslavement of the Syrian people in exchange for a doubtful independence at the end of that period. Workers throughout Syria have answered the French demands with protest strikes and many other militant actions.

Under pressure of the mass anti-imperialist sentiments, the Nationalist Deputies in the Syrian Chamber opposed the treaty and were promptly sent home "to think it over" by the French High Commissioner Damien de Martel.

U. S. Congress Is Expected to Oppose 'Intervention' Pact

Montevideo Decisions Seen as Empty Gestures

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 26.—Strong criticism that the U. S. Congress will abide by the non-intervention resolution, signed with reservations by U. S. Secretary of State Hull, or the tariff measures adopted by the Pan-American Conference is widespread among the delegates to the parley. For that matter, none of the delegates seriously believe that their respective governments will ratify those decisions of the conference considered inimical to the interests of the ruling class of the respective countries.

The U. S. Congress is expected to oppose the resolution condemning intervention by one State in the affairs of another—a resolution aimed directly at the United States and presented by the Haitian and Cuban delegations under pressure of the strong anti-imperialist sentiments of the masses in those countries. Nor is the U. S. Congress expected to carry out the tariff promises of Mr. Hull. In this connection, the U. S. bluff was called today by a delegation of Uruguayan cattlemen which visited him with a demand that the U. S. government reduce its high tariffs and modify its restrictions against Uruguayan cattle.

Hull intends to stop off at Santiago, Chile, and other South American capitals on his way home in order to continue through personal talks with the heads of South American governments his drive against British trade in South America.

U. S. Consulates to Open Soon in U.S.S.R.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26. — U. S. consulates to expedite trade with the Soviet Union will be opened shortly in Moscow, Leningrad, Vladivostok, William C. Bullitt, U. S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, is on his way home to report on his survey for a U. S. Embassy in Moscow.

U. S. Gov't Advised Of Rapid Approach Of War in Europe

Confidential Report Stresses New War Alignments

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—An early outbreak of war in Europe is predicted by Allen W. Dulles, legal adviser to the American delegation at the Geneva "Disarmament" Conference, in a confidential report to the U. S. government.

The report stresses the new war alignments in the opposing imperialist camps, headed by France on one hand, and Italy and Germany on the other; the secret conferences between European bourgeois statesmen, the growing spy mania, always in evidence in times of great tension, and reflected in the recent arrests of alleged spies in Paris, Berlin, London

The Soviet Factory Is A Cultural, Living Center

Ball Bearing Plant Has 1-4 Mile Rest, Eating Room

Editor's Note—This is the second of a series of articles by Vern Smith, Daily Worker Moscow correspondent, on the "Soviet Factory —Center of Socialist Life." The first article appeared in Monday's Daily Worker.

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By VERN SMITH
Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent

II

Before the First State Ball Bearing Plant was built, 98 per cent of the bearings used, though not nearly as many were needed then as now, had to be imported. There was in all the Soviet Union only one little ball bearing plant, a Swedish concession known as "SKF." (That firm has also a plant in America.) The SKF in Moscow made bearings by what was almost a handicraft process.

Naturally, from the Swedish concession and from more particularly the Swedish and other foreign makers of such bearings, there was bitter opposition to the Soviet venture into this field. Soviet engineers made the plans for Sharikopodshipnik, but since the whole idea and all machinery was new, foreign consulation was needed. The Swedish firms positively refused all help. Not only that, but an international intrigue began, which involved American engineering companies also, to prevent any such technical assistance from anywhere. This particular blockade was finally broken through the Italian firm of RIFF, which is an offshoot of the famous motor and automobile firm of FIAT. Afterwards other engineering services were secured in other countries.

Only the most modern and high grade machinery was bought, mostly German and American, and American methods of straight-line production were used. A railroad track runs along one side of the huge mill bringing raw material which goes straight through the mill, being worked in one process after another; finally all parts are assembled at the other side of the mill, and another railroad track is waiting there to carry away the finished product.

Mill Cost 100,000,000 Rubles

That mill between the two tracks cost 100,000,000 rubles to build and fill with machinery, but when fully operating on two shifts it can produce bearings worth 120,000,000 rubles a year, which is 20 million rubles more a year than the original cost of building the plant.

The factory building is an enormous thing of concrete with plenty of big glass windows. It is low, two stories and a basement, without need for elevators since all the machinery is on the one main ground floor. The basement below contains piping and some store rooms and has corridors wide enough for trucks to drive through. The main work room is one series after another of huge rooms with electrically driven machinery in orderly rows, nearly 5,000 pieces of machinery, so arranged that a bar of steel hits the hot or cold stamping department at one end, is cut up and the pieces roughly shaped into rings, balls, rollers, or some other parts of a ball bearing, then these pieces never retrace their steps, but go from lathe to grinder to polishing and measuring and tempering, and finally, each part along its own route through the plant, meet in the assembly room and become one of the fifty different types of ball bearings.

What No Capitalist's Factory Has

Above this main workshop is a whole floor devoted to meeting rooms, Red Corners, buffets (lunch and breakfast rooms), etc., all branching off a corridor 350 meters (nearly a quarter of a mile long), and as wide as an ordinary city street. Charts and slogans and bulletin boards look down on you from walls and blackboards. They are not all on production. International politics and workers' struggle abroad have also their place here. J. Louis Engdahl's name stares the American in the face—that bulletin is saved from one of his meetings here, shortly before his death. Drawings and enlarged photos of class war against Hitler's fascists occupy prominent place.

On this top floor there are many lavatories and change rooms; workers have each his own locker for clothes. In the buffets are palm trees growing in big tubs, big palm trees, ten feet high. Some of the tables have white table clothes at meal times. In the Red Corners are libraries. In the department trade union committee and department Communist Party offices are other libraries, candelabra, wall papers. Plenty of light, plenty of ventilation throughout the mill, and the air is heated in winter time right in the ventilators.

Factory A Spacious City

The mill and its auxiliary departments cover 120,000 square meters of ground space, or a little more than that many square yards. That does not include the dwelling houses, kitchens, main dining roms, schools, etc., which are attached to the mill and which must be left for other articles, like many other things about this plant. It does, however, include a whole section of offices for administration, Party, union, etc., in front of the building. A noble staircase wider than two city streets runs from the entrance past these offices and to the upper floor of the mill. This staircase has also its fringe of potted plants, its slogans on the walls, and busts of Kaganovich, of Ordjonikidze, the head of heavy industry, of Stalin and of Lenin.

Now, remember that all this plant came from nothing. In 1930 there was only a swamp here, hiding memories of the wars of Ivan the Terrible, hiding rotting bones of political exiles. Merely building the factory was an enormous undertaking carried through with insufficient and inexperienced labor. Harry Eisman, whom New York workers will remember as the Pioneer who was sent to Hawthorne reformatory for joining in the March 6 unemployment demonstration and who was afterwards deported, told me how his school here made up brigades and came out on holidays to help in the construction of Sharikopodshipnik. Workers marched in long columns from all over Moscow, with red flags and brass bands to give volunteer labor on this construction job ("subotnik").

Libraries, Red Corners, Palm Trees Cover Upper Floor

How the Gypsies Helped

It was mostly one grind of hard labor, but it had its colorful moments too. Once when there was a shortage of teamsters, the management cast its eye on a tribe of gypsies. Gypsies here, as elsewhere are supposedly people who "never worked and never will." But the management and the Party sent agents to make up to the gypsies. They built the gypsies barracks out of old broken down Ford bodies. They provided moving pictures, and special sales of supplies. They brought radios, music and friendship to that tribe, passing strict rules that no one should insult or reproach them. Finally they persuaded the whole tribe to go to work as teamsters. Only one gypsy deserted the job, he was a drunkard and hardly missed, and when he finally came back, the tribe expelled him. Some of these gypsies remained at work in the plant after it was opened for production.

At another time there was a shortage of sand for concrete. This was at the height of the First Five Year Plan, and a lot of concrete was being poured in Moscow those days (and still is, for that matter). Sand had been brought from some far-off point and was coming in slowly. Workers discovered a nearby deposit of sand, hidden under other dirt, and that was used instead, and found quite satisfactory.

So, the plant was built and opened, not finished, although producing at an ever increasing tempo; you can see, right alongside the departments running, other similar departments where the machines are just being set up and this process of duplicating the plant can go on indefinitely. However, the 1934 program of 15,000 workers, 5,000 machines and 34,000,000 bearings production yearly is within sight.

"Ten Years of Worker Correspondence" In Anniversary Edition of "Daily"

An article on "Ten Years of Workers' Correspondence" will be one of the numerous features in the special Tenth Anniversary Edition of the Daily Worker, Jan. 6.

The article, written by Gertrude Haessler and Charles Blank, is a popularly-written analysis of the development of Workers' Correspondence in the Daily Worker during the ten years of its existence, and shows how letters from workers have proved a vital factor in strike struggles, in exposing the "recovery" ballyhoo of the capitalist press and in revealing war preparations.

The 24-page Anniversary Edition, 16 pages of which will be in magazine-supplement form, will also contain articles on the Socialist and trade union press, the Communist language press, Communist newspapers outside of the United States—and the role of the Daily Worker in fighting war and fascism.

Reproductions of famous front-pages of the Daily Worker, including the one which reported the death of Lenin, will also appear in the Anniversary Edition. Cartoons by Robert Minor, Fred Ellis and Jacob Burck will be an effective feature